PILSENER BEER.
BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.
Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,341 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1888.

CHAMPAGNE.
VEUVE BINET FILS & CIE.
OF RHEIMS.
Shipped by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised only at its moderate price.
A sample free to Mess or Club.
RS. 66. **RS. 66.**

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the second saloon, special attention is called to the *new and handsome* fittings on which *excellent* accommodation to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

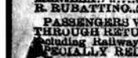
Vessels	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
P. & O. LINE				
RIANA	3,043	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
P. & O. LINE				
GANGES	4,193	600	R. Stewart	10th "
P. & O. LINE				
ASSAM	3,876	500	G. W. F. Browne	17th "
P. & O. LINE				
BALLARAT	3,876	500	W. D. Worcester	24th "
P. & O. LINE				
RIANA	3,043	500	H. T. Weighell	31st "
P. & O. LINE				
CHELYNCH	3,876	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
P. & O. LINE				
ASSAM	3,876	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th "
P. & O. LINE				
THESEUS	6,901	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "

The steamers marked R. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
Mixed vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers by them have to tranship at Aden into Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names can be secured for berths in the Sleeping Cars.
The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about)—
June 29th and July 13th and 27th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	...000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	...5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	...5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.				To sail.
BISAGNO	...	..	...	on the 23rd June 1888.
STURA	...	...	...	on the 14th July 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Maluss	3,500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	C. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th July. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
HOUMANIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3 387	480	30th June.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ASIA	J. Harris	3560	480	26th July.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	9th Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	480	25th Aug.
ARMENIA	G. Read	3395	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	about 10th July
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,569	400	21st July
S.S. EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	3,600	400	5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	about 23rd June
S.S. METHLEY HALL	A Buck	3,600	400	15th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	5th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Bombay, 2nd June, 1888. Agents.

THE CITY LINE S.S. CITY of "CANTERBURY" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain K. Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 21st June, 1888. Agents.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 4-8 for one year, Rs. 2-8 for 6 months, 1-4 for 3 months, Re. 1 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 24th June, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Gask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

WANTED, two TRAVELLERS, one to represent a London Firm in first-class Wines, Spirits, Indian Pale Ale, and Guinness's Dublin Stout, in Bulk and Bottles, and the Norfolk Mineral Waters and Fruit Champagnes. The other to represent clothiers, Railway and Government Officials, and Cotton Merchants. Good terms. Character and ability indispensable—Apply Wholesale Merchant, Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, Bombay.

WANTED.—A smart and thorough reliable COMPOUNDER for an Up-country Station. He must write a good hand, willing to assist in the books, and make himself generally useful. Address stating salary required, copies of testimonials by letter only, to "CHEMIST," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.
THE fast paddle-steamer BHOWNUGGUR, built in H. M's Bombay Dockyard in 1879, of Malabar Teak, entirely copper fastened and the bottom coppered and yellow metalled. She has compound diagonal surface condensing Engines of 60 Nominal and 276 Indicated horse-power, net 108 tons registered, with boats and general equipments. She is capable of running into shallow waters. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort.
FRAMJEE SORABJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
Bombay, 29th May, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."
THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.
GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.
Rs. Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

BERIGNY AND Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
BOOKSELLERS, &c.,
BEG to draw the attention of their constituents and the public to the neat little turned Wooden Case in which every phial of medicine that goes out of their Establishment is packed.
These Cases, while they ensure the bottles against breakage, will also be found very convenient and useful.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
BERIGNY & Co.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

	Rs.	as
COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, each	10	8
Spare Glass Measures for above, each	5	0
Symon's Rain Gauge, all Copper, diameter of Funnel 5 in. with ½ in. graduated measure	15	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS & PHARMACISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.
They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	Litres.
Rs.	2-8,	3-8,	4-12,	5-8,	10-0	each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself), Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.
The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS,
Repaired for one Rupee or less.
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.
It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to
WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.
A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.
Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.
The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.
Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.
Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0
Head Office for India,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhowngree Street, Surat.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.
The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.
It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.
It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE VERY PERFECTION OF WHISKIES.
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.
SOFT AND MELLOW, PURE, DELICATE, AND WHOLESOME.
Rs. 24 Per Dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS PORT
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT, *GOLD CAPSULE.*
FREE FROM ADULTERATION.
"How great the crime, how flagrant the abuse,
To adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."
OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.
LONDON, 13th February, 1888.
I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled "CUTLER, PALMER & CO., INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.
(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square.
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.
ANALYTICAL REPORT.
I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservatives or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.
(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.,C., F.C.S.
Rs. 28-8 per Dozen.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO. BOMBAY
IMPORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

ST. HUBERT'S CHASSELLAS.
A delicate, agreeable, Australian Pure White Wine, Rs. 20 per dozen.
ST. HUBERT'S HERMITAGE.
A delicate Claret, high class, tolerably dry, Rs. 20 per dozen.
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.
A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.
Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.
Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.
THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES.
Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.
TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.
N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.
This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.
To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.
"CEDAR, SEAL SNUFF" "LARGEST CHOICE IN THE CITY."
FASHIONABLE FELT HATS.
"MAPLE, WALNUT, CHESTNUT." "UNDER 4 OZS. IN WEIGHT."
EXTRA LIGHT FELT HATS.
"RUSSET, MANILLA, BLACK." "ALL NEW GOODS."
HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood;
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "the very Core and Centre of the Brain Itself;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life [illegible] the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.
The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the veridict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.
AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.
MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!
BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	„ 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	„ 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	„ 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	„ 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	„ 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	„ 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on reliable authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR E. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
GRAND SUCCESS
OF
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THE FEMALE BLONDIN,
THE STILT CLOWN,
THE FUNNY-COUPLE,
THE ANIMATED SKELETON,
THE MAGIC TURK,
THE CHINESE,
AND THE WONDERFUL MINIATURE MINSTREL PARTY IN THEIR SONGS, DANCES, &c.
THE BEAUTIFUL BURLESQUE, BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,
to conclude with a
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

MATINEE.

THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.
Doors open at 3 p.m. Commencing at 3-30 p.m.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

ELGIN MILLS, TENTS.

DISTRICT OFFICERS, Officers Commanding Regiments and others requiring tents of guaranteed quality and workmanship are requested to send in early indents to ensure punctuality of delivery.—Address
THE AGENT,
Elgin Mills, Cawnpore.

Dated 19th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Municipal Board of Sholapur. Candidates are invited to send applications, specifying full name and age to undersigned before 20th of July next; examination certificates and testimonials should accompany. Good knowledge of English and Marathi, and, if possible, knowledge of accounts, capacity for active and administrative duties; Professional Engineering, actual experience of Municipal or other administrative work are the expected qualifications. The salary will be from Rs. 100 up to the maximum of Rs. 300, according to the best available qualifications.

The permanent incumbent of the post is on leave without pay, which expires on the 1st of May, 1889, and is at present employed as Secretary to the Surat Municipality, and stands a fair chance of being confirmed there. The Municipality does not hereby bind itself to confer the vacancy upon the best or any other candidates.

HIRACHUND NEMCHUND, Chairman,
Managing Committee, Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office, 21st June, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. JAMNADAS PREMCHAND has contracted to SELL his property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise, are hereby required to make them known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. Dated this 22nd day of June, 1888.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Marwady Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 19, new No. 191, and new Survey No. 482 and by the assessor of Municipal Taxes, under Ward C. Nos. 4,399 and 4,400. Street No. 40) containing by admeasurement 636 square yards, be they more or less, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Manuel Demonte and partly by the property of Tapidas Varajdas, on the West by the said Mahalarwady Lane, on the North by the property of the Church of N. D. de Esperance, and on the South by the property of Kesavrao Ramchunder, and which property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Church N. D. de Esperance.

MANSUKHLAL & DAMODAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL and of ESTATES which have come under his administration.

ALBERT BUCHHOLTZ, late Assistant in the employ of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Bombay.
JOSEPH WILLIAM RANGER, late Assistant Apothecary, Bombay Subordinate Medical Department.
JOHN SAXTY GOOD, late Surgeon-Dentist, Bombay.
KANKUBAI (widow of Premjee Dhurumsey), late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
VISRAM KESSAVJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Piecegoods Merchant.
W. T. JONES, late Guard on the North-Western State Railway, Sibi.
F. H. ROZARIO, late Singnaller, Government Telegraph Department, Karachi.
BALLARAM NUNDRAM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
Mrs. AGNES ROSE SHEPHERD, late of Bombay, Eurasian Inhabitant.
JOHN LYONS, late Major, Bombay Unattached List and Barrack Master.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within ONE MONTH from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be DISTRIBUTED, and claims received after that period will not be RECOGNISED.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 7th June, 1888.

"THE LITERARY ALBUM."
A FULL-PAGE PORTRAIT OF
LORD DUFFERIN,
THE VICEROY OF INDIA, is presented with the current number of the journal.

The bill of fare for the June number is unusually attractive :—

Memoir of Lord Dufferin (with portrait.)
Indian Competition in Textile Manufactures.
Life upon the Planets.—*Philadelphia Times.*
Kaspar Hauser.—London *Standard.*
Foods for Man : Animal or Vegetable.
Color in Planets.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*
The Chinese Wall a Fact.—*Missionary Herald.*
Weakminded Children.—*Journal of Mental Science.*
Sudden Forgetfulness.—*Chambers' Journal.*
A South American Eden.—*Boston Transcript.*
Prince Bismarck in the German Reichstag.—*Temple Bar.*
The Pains of Fear.—*New York Forum.*
Natural Healing.—*British Hydropathic Journal.*
Bodily Heat.—*Healthy Life,* London.
Daniel McCartney : The Great Prodigy of Memory.
China's Place in the World.—*Womanly Magazine.*
In Memoriam : to Mathew Arnold. (IN VERSE.)
Some Characteristics of the Hindus : A Lecture.
GLEANINGS, SHORT :—Humorous and Miscellaneous.

Annual subscription, Rs. 3 only including postage, Rs. 3-6 *in advance.* Apply at the Ripon Printing Press, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Within a short time the *Literary Album* enjoys a REPUTATION IN JOURNALISM NOT ATTAINED by any other Journal in India.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisond in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment—a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous for firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two Trunk lines on western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a drm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by CHARLES GRAHAM, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6 ; postage, 8 annas.

NOTICES.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC RATES.

ON and after 1st proximo, owing to fall in Exchange, the rate to the United Kingdom and to other countries in Europe will be increased by three annas per word, and the rates to other Continents proportionately raised.

JEFF. J. ALLEN,
Superintendent,
Government Telegraph Office, Bombay 21st June, 1888.

WATERPROOF CLOTHINGS.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS beg to inform the Gentry of Bombay and Mofussil that they have just received by the last mail a large and varied assortment of waterproof clothing of the latest Fashion Suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls. The Goods are now unpacked,and an early inspection is solicited at their shop No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD CAST-IRON FIRE BARS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, offers for the purchase of about 600 tons of Old Cast-Iron Fire Bars now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must state the rate per ton weighed over and delivered on the spot, or into Boats, to be provided and placed by the Purchaser alongside the Wharf.

Payment must be made before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The whole quantity of old cast-iron fire bars must be removed within two months from the date of acceptance of offer, failing which ground rent at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard per month will be charged, the Company reserving the right to sell at the risk and expense of the purchaser any of the material not removed at the expiration of three months from the date of purchase.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th June, 1888.

ESTATE OF GOCULDASS GOVINDJEE OF BOMBAY, HINDU, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against the Estate of GOCULDASS GOVINDJEE Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid, on or about the 5th day of October, 1887, and probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted on the 14th day of June, 1888, applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Messrs. MULJEE GIGA, PURSHOTUM JAMNADAS and MUNCHERJI MERWANJI JADHA, the then Executors in the said Will, named according to the tenor thereof) are required on or before the 23rd day of July next, to send to the Undersigned at their office at No. 27, Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their Claims upon, or against the Estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claim by which the said Executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 15th day of June, 1888.

PESTANJEE AND RUSTIM,
Executors' Solicitors.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1888 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenth seventh day of June inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs,and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors and Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Commissioners and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 4th day of June, 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31ST JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 600,000

in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase.

PAYMENT : Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

R. J. H. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. (Messrs, Arbuthnot & Co.), Chairman.
T. STANES Esq. (Messrs. T. Stanes & Co.)
M. R. Ry. V. THERODYENGADASAWMY MOODELIAR Avergal, (Managing Director).
M. R. Ry. C. MUTHU RAMASAWMY KALINGA RAYER PILLAY Avergal, Zemindar of Oosakuli.
M. R. Ry. S. P. NARAINSMULU NAIDOO Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. RY. T. M. NARRAINSAMY NAIDOO Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. Ry. B. SEETHARAMA CHETTY Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. Ry. C. N. KRIPARAMASINGH Avergal of Coimbatore.
M. R Ry K T SUBRAMANYA CHETTY Avergal.
M. R Ry C. DARMALINGA CHETTY Avergal of Salem.

AGENTS & BANKERS.

MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT & CO., MADRAS.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

MESSRS. T. STANES & CO., COIMBATORE.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. BARCLAY & MORGAN, MADRAS.
COWDELL & WINTERTON, COTACAMUND.

PROSPECTUS.

I. The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

II. Several companies that have had for their object the erection and working o. such mills have accomplished such satisfactory remunerative results that the industry may now be considered firmly established, and it is found that the establishment of these mies in the interior,where the raw cotton is produced and the manufactured products consumed, is attended with superior advantages.

III. Of the many localities which satisfy the above conditions, the Coimbatore District is entitled to special prominence. The advantages which it possesses may be epitomised thus,

(*a.*) It is an extensive Cotton producing country, and the otton grown in the District is of superior quality.

(*b.*) Fuel is obtainable in abundance, by rail and other. wise, at moderate prices.

(*c.*) A ready demand for all the twist and cloth manufactured may be relied on.

(*d.*) Building materials are good and cheap, and labour is obtainable in abundance at low rates.

IV. A good site has been secured near the Podanur Railway station, 3 miles from Coimbatore Town, having the command of water from the Noyel River. The mill will thus be located on the main line of Railway between Madras and Beypore, whilst via Podanur and Erode junctions, it will be easy communication with the Nilgiris, Salem, Trichinopoly, and other Southern Districts.

V. It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern, the mill will be designed on the best systems and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time will be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.

VI. It is estimated that the cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,00, leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine-power estimated for will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional ,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

VII. The appended schedule No. 1 of the quotations of shares in various Spinning and Weaving Companies should give confidence to this undertaking, which, in the estimate given in schedule No. 2, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufacture of Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tuticorin Mills earned 19½ per cent and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.

VIII. The Directors could probably have arranged to get a complete mill provided for a lump sum, and a guarantee of a fair rate of dividend for a short term of years from the date the mill began working, but so convinced are they of the soundness of the enterprise on its own merits, that they do not care to enter into any arrangement which would necessarily deprive the shareholders of some portion of the profits.

IX. Application for shares should be sent to the Agents, and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to the Secretaries Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore;

and for the convenience of shareholders in the Coimbatore and Salem Districts the following gentlemen (Directors) are also authorised to receive applications for shares :—

C. Darmalinga Chettiar Avergal Salem.
B. Seetharam Chettiar Garu, Coimbatore.
S. P. Narasimulu Naidoo Garu, do.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.
SHARE QUOTATIONS OF EXISTING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	No of shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Divd.	Cash rates.
Ahmedabad	600	1000	1000	90	1300
Bellary	871	500	all	9 p. c.	500 N.
Central India	3750	500	500	65	1005
Colaba Land & Mill	4000	700	700	30	750
Empress	1000	500	all	25	667½
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	525
Indian Manufacturing	600	1000	1000	75	1315
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co	1000	250	250	15	261
Jewraz Balloo	1000	100	100	50	1142
Leopold	3500	10	1 0	5	147½
Madras United	750	1000	1000	120	2000
Mahomed Ismail	4000	1000	all	60	1200
Morarji Goculdas	1050	1000	1000	75	1500
Sassoon	1500	1000	1000	Nil	1500
Sholapore Mills	500	1000	1000	60	1200

SCHEDULE No. 2.
ESTIMATE OF RETURNS.

		Rs	a.	p.
Outturn of 15,000 ring spindles 300 days at 6½ oz. per spindle per day or 1,828,125 lbs. per year at 0½ as. per lbs.		714,111	0	0
Less	Rs. a. p.			
Cost of 4,200 candles Cotton at 105,	441,000 0 0			
Cost of producing yarn including superintendence, fuel, labor, Directors and auditors fees, agents and managers commission, &c. at 12½ as. per lb	142,822 0 0	583,822	0	0
Profits say 22 per cent. Rs....		130,289	0	0

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 60 0	,, 63 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ...
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Liebfrauenstift	,, 25 0	,, ...
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, ...
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	...
Superior ,, ,,	,, 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	,, 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Medoc	,, 10 8	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roo St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
From MUNIER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCHARVARK.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 13 0	,, 15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 20 0	,, 14
Chateau Larose	,, 20	,, ...
Chateau Mouton	,, 32 0	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 31 0	,, 29 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroc's "*"	,, 18 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 2- 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	
Charles Lervoir, very old Brandy	,, 37 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Chambertin	,, 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky "*"	Rs. 24 8	
,, ,, ,,	,, 22 8	
Cairndhu Blend ,, ,,	,, 18 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Beer	6 0 ..
Bass & Co.'s Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs. 6 0 ,, 4 6
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0 ,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4 ,, 3 4
ITALIAN WINES.	
Vino Barbera	14 0 ..
SUNDRIES.	
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0 ..
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0 ..
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0 ..
Swiss Cheese in tins from 3 to 5 lbs.	,, 1 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 0
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	
	Large Tins / Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. .. / Rs. ..
Mary	,, .. / ,, 0 10
French Beans	,, .. / ,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, .. / ,, 0 10
Young Carrots	,, .. / ,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, .. / ,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, .. / ,, 0 12
White Cabbages	,, .. / ,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, .. / ,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, .. / ,, 1 6
Liver Sausages	,, .. / ,, 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

Bombay, 15th June, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 240½, High Holborn, LONDON.

DR. DE ROOS',
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indigo should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, More in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional a tacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them ; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for as few days would probably almost completely prostrate the unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words "Dr. De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 2 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged : Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5¼ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320. —MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12-music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Cricket, Esplanade.
Band, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers, Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.
Massed Bands, 4th Bombay Rifles and Marine Battalion, Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 3-30 and 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The steamer Coconada arrived yesterday from Marmagoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Loch Lamond (s), for Madras; Cuba (s), Belfast; and Regal (s), Liverpool. To-day:—Khiva (s), for China; and Nowsherra (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd inst. was 132,533 maunds, and in money, Rs. 65,334.

CRICKET.—The following are the names of the teams playing to-day:—XI—Messrs. Clifton, Jervoise, Prevost, Macbeth, Holland, Wilkins, Young, Vandersee, O'Shea, Sangster and Kennedy. *vs.* XXII—Messrs. Penny, Merriman, H. J. Clark, F. J. Clark, Baily, Hodgkinson, Brooks, R. Campbell, C. Campbell, Reid, Stackpole, Gordon, Dunk, Jacob, Nixon, Wright, Morris, Cooper, H. Anderson, Stiven, Edgwean, and Beddy.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending 9th inst.:—Horses—Emaciated 1, warned and discharged 3, sent to hospital 1, Pinjrapole 5. Bullocks—Lame 3, sore neck 3, emaciated 7, unshod 1, sore on eye 1, sores on body 2, brand on leg 1, warned and discharged 7, sent to Pinjraple 6.—Total number of cases 40.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—Walter Derbyshire, a European vagrant, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with neglecting to return to the Government Workhouse on the expiration of the leave granted him. As the accused failed to return to the Workhouse after the expiration of his leave, information was given to the police, and the accused was arrested. Failing to render satisfactory explanation, he was sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The bands of the 4th Bombay Rifles, and the Marine Battalion will play *en masse* this evening, at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Thy Voice is Near. M. Curry.
Operatic Selection	Ruddigore ..... A. Sullivan.
Valse	Estudiantina ..... Waldteufel.
Air de Ballet	Sidonie ..... Amllon.
Gavotte	Willkommen ..... Kloss.
Polka (in Galop time)	Ins Centrum ..... Stasny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 5-45 o'clock (weather permitting:—

March	The Distant Shore .....
Overture	Titus ..... Mozart.
Valse	Myosotis ..... C. Lowthian.
Grand	Nautical Selection ..... J. Hartman.
Troop	Beautiful Isle of the Sea ..... Allen.
Polka	Carelton Club ..... C. S. Hewett.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE HON'BLE KAZI SHAHABUDEEN.—The Hon'ble Kazi Shahabudeen, C. I. E., left Poona by noon train on Thursday for Bombay, whence he will proceed to England by the mail of the 26th instant. Some time since the Hon'ble gentleman is not enjoying good health, and so he goes for a change of air. Some of the leading Mahomedans were present at the railway station to see him off.—*Deccan Herald.*

A CHARGE DISMISSED.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Ramjee Hurry, a barber, was charged with stealing a set of gold studs, the property of a Mahomedan. The accused was engaged by the complainant on Friday morning, and after he left the house, a set of gold studs was missed by the complainant, who had had them buttoned in his waistcoat the night previous, which he had hung on a nail in his room. A report was made to the police, and the barber arrested on supicion. The police, however, found no trace of the studs, and the barber denied taking them. Mr. Hamilton recorded the evidence of the complainant, and then acquitted the accused.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Gumna Sutring, aged 25 years. Deceased was recently a servant to a native confectioner at Coombarwarra, and was discharged for his violent temper. He supported himself by selling his ornaments. He frequently stated that he would poison himself because a castefellow would not pay the money he owed him. At two o'clock yesterday morning he was found lying unconscious, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. He was removed by his friends to the hospital, but died within an hour after his admission. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

LECTURE ON TEA.—Mr. M. H. Maju, of the firm of Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., tea merchants of Church Street, on Tuesday evening gave a very interesting discourse on tea, its cultivation, manufacture, adulteration, and preparation for use, before the members of the Ripon Club. The lecture was illustrated with diagrams, and a variety of samples of Indian tea. He gave decided opinion as to the superiority of Indian over China teas, and claimed from his large experience to be able to pass judgment on the subject. He maintained that the very best Indian tea possessed not only the virtues inherent in the plant, but also the fragrance, strength, and aroma, were imparted to China teas by a mixture of foreign substances, which were injurious to the nervous system of man. In conclusion, he prepared tea and served a cup to each member of the club, first of the very best quality, then of a little inferior degree, so that the difference might at once be noticed. The lecturer was heartily thanked for his interesting discourse and for its pleasing illustrations. At the suggestion of Mr. J. C. Kama, one of the honorary secretaries of the Club, Mr. Maju has consented to give a public lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute a few days hence, for the edification of the natives of Bombay.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN KATHIAWAR.—On Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, a dak *shigram* belonging to Mr. Tamulji Mayarji, of Jamnagar, was looted near the Kalidhar Police chowki, which is six miles from Rajkot. The *shigram* was on its way from Nagar to Rajkot. There were two passengers in it, a Brahmin by name Chakoo, and the daughter of Pragusha, a Bania living in the Rajkot city. Five armed men looted them. One was armed with a rifle, two with swords, and one with a lance, and the other was provided with a stick. The man with the stick placed himself in front of the bullooks, and the two armed with swords unsheathed them, and asked the driver, whose name was Kalo, and the passengers to get down. They wrenched the driver's sword from him, bound him and the Brahmin, and deprived the woman of her ornaments and clothing, valued at about four hundred rupees. Nothing was allowed her, save a bodice and an old sari. The Brahmin was also robbed. In the meanwhile a peon, who accompanied the post from the aforesaid chowky, met them, whom also they bound and deprived of his weapons. They then ran off. Four are said to be Sindees, and one a Colie. It is said that some cartmen also met a similar fate at the hands of the men. Information having reached Mr. Meghji Savji, Superintendent of Rajkot State Police, he left accompanied by some sowars for the place, and arrested one man on suspicion. The outrage took place within the limits of Niala under the Lodhika Taluka.—*Kathiawar Times.*

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

To settle the minutes of an order.

126-88—Nanu and H—Ramcrushna Purshotum and another *vs* Sadanund Nathooji—Chalk, W and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

457-87—R Skipsey—Jankidas Gooroo Sitaram *vs* Soobhansibhai and others—Tyabji and D (Part heard.)

102-88—Tyabji and D—The Hon'ble F L Latham *vs* Jankidas Bawa and others—R Skipsey. (Part heard.)

421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha *vs* Premji Tricumdas—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For investigation of Pauperism.

16-88—In person—Moruppa Appa Goolway *vs* Dada Laxmon and others—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

17-88—Mansuklal and D—Ruttonsey Lalji and another *vs* Purshotum Govindji—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

25-88—In person.—Manilal Dhunji and another *vs* Goolamhoosen Vajir.—In person.

29-88—A F Turner.—Gunputrao Pandurung *vs* Gajanan Govind and another.—H Bicknell.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st June, 1888.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·681
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	84
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·8
General Directions of Wind	W, WNW, SSE, WSW, SW, SSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	211
Fall of Rain	0·24
Total for during month	6·75
Do. Year	6·75
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd	1·44

* From midnight to midnight.

APPEAL IN THE RUKHMABAI CASE.

An appeal came on yesterday at the Bombay High Court before Sir Charles Sargeant, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Bayley in connection with the suit filed by Dadaji Bhikaji against his wife, Rukhmabai, for a restitution of conjugal rights. The case was decided on the 3rd March, 1887, by Mr. Justice Farran in favour of the plaintiff, directing the plaintiff's wife to pay his costs of the suit. Against this decision, an appeal was filed by the defendant. The appellant was represented by Mr. Jardine and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert; and the respondent by Mr. F. R. Vicaji and Mr. Mankar, who were instructed by the firm of Messrs. Chalk and Walker.

Mr. Jardine said the matter was first brought before Mr. Justice Pinhey who passed a decree on the 21st September, 1885, dismissing the suit. It was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights brought by the husband against his wife. An appeal was preferred against that decree, which came before their lordships on the 2nd April, 1886, when the court reversed the decree of Mr. Justice Pinhey, and referred the suit to the Division Court for a decision on its merits after hearing the defendant's case. On the 3rd March, 1887, the matter again came before Mr. Justice Farran, when no further evidence was given either by the plaintiff or the defendant. The learned counsel said that he was not going to enter into any argument as regards the decree which was pronounced by Mr. Justice Farran, as it would be practically arguing again the points which had already been argued at considerable length before their lordships on a former occasion. He would, therefore, simply argue the question of costs. By the decree it was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the costs of the suit, when taxed. This was a suit which was decided on the basis of the English law, or an adaptation of the English law to the Hindoos, and in similar cases the English courts had decided that the wife might be ordered to pay the costs only when she had a considerable separate estate of her own, which was not under the control of her husband, and where that estate was so considerable that the order would not in any way interfere with her comfort in life. In support of his contention the learned council cited Miller and Miller (Law Reports, 2 Probate and Divorce) and other cases.

The Chief Justice: Was this point argued before Mr. Justice Farran?

Mr. Jardine: Yes, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: And what reasons did he give on the point?

Mr. Jardine: He gave no reasons, I believe.

Mr. Vicaji said that Mr. Farran had given an oral decision, and had decided the point particularly on a case which he had cited before his Lordship at the time, namely, Miller and Miller. The plaintiff had also shown that Rukhmabai had property of her own.

Mr. Jardine read a passage from the plaintiff's evidence, in which he stated that his wife had large means, that the property was ancestral, and that she had not got it. In cross-examination he said: "When I speak of my wife's property, I mean the property which is either ancestral or her father's. I know her father left a will. I cannot say whether, under the will, the defendant only takes a legacy of Rs. 200 and her marriage expenses. I do not know whether, by his will, Janardhan left his property to his widow absolutely." If they turned to the will they would see that the property had been left to his wife, and therefore the question was not what property Rukhmabai might expect to get from her mother, but what property she already had of her own, and whether the payment of the costs might not interfere with her maintenance.

The Chief Justice asked if the re-marriage of widows was allowed in this caste.

Mr. Telang: Yes, she belongs to a caste in which re-marriage is permitted.

The Chief Justice: Is there any evidence as to the amount of the property?

Mr. Jardine: There is no evidence on that point.

The Chief Justice: What is the amount of the costs?

Mr. Jardine: I do not know, but they are pretty heavy, I think.

Mr. Vicaji: I am instructed to say that the property is worth about Rs. 20,000; therefore, she has ample means to defray the costs of the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice: But there is nothing to show that there would not be a forfeiture of the property on the re-marriage of the mother.

Mr. Vicaji: The mother has been already remarried, and she simply holds the property as the agent of Rukhmabai.

The Chief Justice: We do not know that we have no information whatever about the rules of the caste. The *onus* lies upon the husband to prove that his wife has a separate estate of her own.

Mr. Vicaji: The evidence, my Lord, shows that we had stated generally that Rukhmabai has means of her own.

The Chief Justice: But you do not show it. The property was left to the mother, and that being so, you have to show that it devolves on the daughter. We do not know that by his will Janardhan left his property to his widow absolutely.

Mr. Jardine: I submit that it was incumbent on the other side to satisfy the court that Rukhmabai has large independent means, and that her means of livelihood would not be curtailed if an order directing her to pay the costs were passed. That is the view which the English court had taken in Miller and Miller, where it was shown that the wife had a separate income of £760 a year.

The Chief Justice: What is the amount of the costs?

Mr. Jardine: Between one and two thousand rupees, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: Is that all? It is a most reasonable amount of costs that I have ever heard of.

Mr. Jardine: I am told it is Rs. 1,400.

Mr. Justice Bayley: There is nothing, you say, to show that she has a separate income?

Mr. Jardine: There is nothing to show that she has anything. There is also nothing to show that the payment of the costs would not interfere with her means of subsistence.

The Chief Justice: No doubt her father had property and he made a will in favour of the mother. But there is nothing to show that Rukhmabai has separate property.

Mr. Vicaji thought the ends of justice would be satisfied if their lordships would pass a decree to the effect that the costs might be recovered from the separate estate of Rukhmabai, if any. This was a question simply of the discretion of the court, and Mr. Justice Farran had said that the court had absolute power in the matter. When the plaintiff stated in the lower court that Rukhmabai had means of her own she gave no evidence to show that she had no property at all, but rather seemed to acquiesce in the plaintiff's state- ment.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Vicaji whether he would like to give further evidence as to the possession of the property and the custom of the caste.

Mr. Vicaji replied that he should like to tender further evidence on these points, and asked for a fortnight's time.

The case was then adjourned for a fortnight.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Hon'ble Kazi Shahabudeen, CIE, Poona.
* Mr F W Marriott, Poona.
* Mr J Watson, England.
* Mr J Baines, CS, England.
* Mr R B Taylor, England.
* Mr E Cavendish, England.
* Mr C W May, England.
* Mr G W Place, BCS, England.
* Mr W Barlow, England.
* Mr G Haughton, England.
* Mr E Herwood, England.
* Mr A H Coggan, Poona.
Capt P Dean, Kamptee.
Mr S Baker.
Mr Alf. Canney, Karachi.
Mr and Mrs J Dickinson, Kharagora.
Mr and Mrs T Drysdale.
Lieut-Col F H Jackson, Baroda.
Mr and Mrs Willcox.
Mr and Mrs H L Read.
* Capt Rossetor, 2 D L Infy., Poona.
Capt E R Shopland, I M, Bombay.
Mr W E Terry, Bombay.
Mr F Place, Bombay.
Lieut S L Craster, R E, Bombay.
Mr B Damania, Bombay.
Mr M Sohwer, Bombay.
Mr A Conley, Bombay.
Mr W Barrett, I M, Bombay.
Mr J Hall, Bombay.
Mr H F Weston, Bombay.
* Mr J Fernandez, Surat.
Mr R G Webb, Bombay.
Mr B Schnable, Bombay.
* Mr E Armstutz, Bombay.
Mr C Brendon, Bombay.
Mr W N Cresswell, Bombay.
Mrs Hewett, Bombay.
Miss Hewett, Bombay.
Lieut-Col N Stewart, Bombay.
Comdr W L Morrison, R N
H M's Ship Sphinx, Bombay.
Mr F Mackrow, Bombay.
* Lieut R McGildowny, R A, Poona.
* Deputy Surgn-Genl R Chapple, Mhow.

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	5 51	5 22	5 96	6 41
June 21, Thursday	.....	.....	.....	0 34
„ 22, Friday	1 54	3 42	2 65	.....
Total..	7 5	8 64	8 61	6 75
Total corresponding date of last year ...	18 66	19 10	16 94	19 70

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 15th June 1888:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	1 45	Nasik	0 97
Sohagpur	1 83	Deolali	1 7
Raver	...	Ghotf	0 10
Nimbora	...	Nargaon	2 5
Bhadli	0 80	Warrangaon	0 80
Jalgaon	3 75	Hudgi	2 20
Sirsoli	0 39	Mohol	0 82
Manawad	1 66	Madha	4 70
Maheji	...	Barsi Road	...
Pachora	2 18	Keim	3 12
Kasgaon	2 60	Jehur	2 62
Naidongri	5 47	Pomalwadi	0 90
Chaligaon	2 63	Dixal	1 57
Nandgaon	4 29	Lanowli	6 78
Manmad	1 20	Dhond	3 34
Lasalgaon	0 96	Talegaon	...
Khersvadi	5 72		

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present:—Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi, Surgeon-Major J. Arnot, Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serwai, G. Cotton, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I., J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonji Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kawasji Dady Limji, Kavasji Meherwanji Shroff and Mahomed Hussein Hakim; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt.; Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Bansjee, Naoroji Bairamji Suntook, and Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar; Lieut.-Col. A. B. Portman, Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote, C. I. E., Major H. O. Selby, Messrs. Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas and C. F. Underwood; and Surgeon-Major G. Waters.

ACCOMMODATION OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The meeting proceeded to discuss the last of the series of resolutions moved by Mr. Geary in connection with the new Municipal building. The proposition was that extra accommodation for administrative purposes in connection with the Tansa office and school and hospital committee rooms be provided as the Municipal Commissioner might suggest.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said, that the other day he had a consultation with Mr. Stevens with regard to the additional accommodation which was required for the Tansa Office, and the school and hospital committee rooms under the new Municipal Act. It might be argued that on the completion of the Tansa works, the room, now proposed to be alloted for the office, might not then be necessary. But the Tansa work would be a very extensive one, with 46 miles of duct, and it would happen that alterations and repairs would almost always go on. A room would, therefore, be necessary for the establishment which would be required for the purpose. The space required for the school board committee room would be 50 feet by 20 feet, for the hospital committee room, 20 feet by 20 feet, and for the Tansa office, 40 feet by 20 feet.

Sir Henry Morland was of opinion that an addition of 15 per cent. on the present accommodation would meet all reasonable requirements for extension, and if a further increase of space were hereafter found necessary, it could easily be provided at the time. An addition of 4,000 superficial feet would be sufficient for the present, and he moved an amendment that for the purpose proposed by the Commissioner, office accommodation to the extent of 4,000 superficial feet, or 15 per cent. in addition to the accommodation existing in the present office, be provided.

Mr. Cotton seconded the amendment.

Mr. Geary said that the amendment recommended an additional space of only 200 feet less than what was asked for by the Commissioner, after consulting with the architect. It would be a pity to tie the hands of the architect for such a small difference and run the risk of being short of the space actually required.

Major Selby took occasion to point out that section 39, relating to the appointment of a school committee, was one which the Corporation had never had any chance of expressing their opinion upon, as it was run through the Legislative Council on the second reading of the Municipal Bill in committee.

Mr. Geary observed that it would not be worth while to tie the hands of Mr. Stevens for the purpose of effecting a very small economy of doubtful value.

On a division a majority voted in favour of the amendment.

THE DISPOSAL OF TOWN SWEEPINGS.

Col. Merewether proposed that, as recommended by the Town Council, the Corporation should sanction the taking up of two plots of ground situated on the Flats, required for the deposit of town sweepings, admeasuring 93,755 square yards, the property of Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., and to the raising of a loan of one lakh of rupees for the purchase of the ground. The mover explained that the land now available for the town's sweepings would only last until the end of the present monsoon, and unless something was done very quickly, there would be great difficulty with regard to the sweepings. The land which was proposed to be taken up would provide sufficient area to last for about five years.

The Acting Commissioner said that although there had been protracted negociations with the owner of the land, they had all failed, and now they had to take it under the Land Acquisition Act. From inquiries he found from several recent puchases a rupee per square yard at the outside was the price of land in that locality. The experiment of burning refuse had proved successful so far as burning dry refuse went, but the smoke nuisance would prevent its adoption, and before very long they would be necessary to reconsider the propriety of sending all the sweepings to Coorla. In that case it would be necessary to have several depots at several parts of the town for the collection of refuse before its removal to Coorla, and the land now proposed to be taken might then very well be utilized as a depot.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

MORTALITY AMONG MUNICIPAL LIVE STOCK.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji proposed the writing off of Rs. 6,734 from the live stock [illegible] Department, being the book value of 50 bullocks that died, and 67 that were sent to Pinjrapole, during the quarter ending 29th February, 1888.

Mr. K. M. Saroff said the mortality among Municipal bullocks was excessive, and it appeared that so many of them either died or had to be sent to Pinjrapole every quarter, that according to his calculations the whole of their live stock had to be renewed every three years. At present, the Municipality was losing something like Rs. 25,000 a year on account of bullocks who either died or became useless. The speaker concluded by proposing a rider that a committee be appointed to inquire into the causes of the heavy mortality among bullocks, and to suggest remedies. The following gentlemen were proposed as members of the committee:—Dr. Blaney, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Dr. Khory, Col. Merewether, Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, and Mr. Duxbury.

Mr. Dosabhoy having objected to the rider being added to his proposition, it was proposed by Mr. Shroff as an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. N. B. Suntook.

Mr. Kapadia, speaking in support of the amendment, said that he had had long conversations with one or two cart drivers of the Municipality, —(laughter)—and on inquiry of them about the cause of the heavy death-rate among the bullocks, they replied that it was due to the animals being overworked and under-fed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Geary said that this was a case in which the Corporation might very well appoint a committee to get at the facts in regard to the excessive mortality among the Municipal live-stock. But he demurred, on principle, to the committee proposed by the mover of the proposition, and he objected on the principle which was recognized by the House of Commons. For instance, when a committee of inquiry into the Deccan Mining Scandal was proposed, it was not the gentleman who proposed it that also selected its members. But the work devolved on others, and care was taken that the members nominated to it were fairly representative. Such a result was not secured by the system which had hitherto prevailed at the Corporation to accept a cut and dry list from any individual who proposed a committee. His remarks had no reference to the particular proposal before them, but he suggested that the selection of members for the committees should be delegated to a standing committee.

The Acting Commissioner, speaking with reference to Mr. Shroff's remarks, said that for the last three years the percentage of the bullocks that had died or become useles was 12·5, including all casualties. Dr. Weir's opinion was that in that year the bullocks were two few for the work, and they were consequently much overworked. The city was expanding very largely, and also the demands upon the Health Department were growing more strict, that is to say, whereas in former days no one took much notice whether the streets were clean or not, now people were not slow to make complaints, and therefore the work had to be performed with more scrupulous care. The bullocks, at their present strength, being overworked, the Commissioner said he was going to ask for an increase in their number at the budget time. As a matter of fact, the Municipal bullocks lasted a very long time, considering the work they had to do. He found that of the animals sent to Pinjrapole four were bought in 1876, that is, twelve years ago, which was an exceptionally long time. Nine were bought in 1878, eight in 1879, and sixteen in 1880. Considering that the average period of a working bullock was seven years there was no reasonable ground for wondering why they should have either died or had to be sent to Pinjrapole.

Major Selby said that if it be true that the average annual mortality was 12·5 per cent., the bullocks served on an average eight years.

The chairman here made a few remarks with reference to the point raised by Mr. Geary. His attention, the chairman said, had been directed to the matter ever since he was appointed chairman. His idea was that the Corporation should, at the beginning of every year, proceed to appoint a committee of selection, which might nominate members for the committees appointed by the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

Major Selby said that he himself did not know what the procedure of the House of Commons was. But he thought that the remedy that was suggested was worse than the disease. He questioned the good of appointing at hazard a small committee of selection, and vesting the whole right of the Corporation in that committee. He thought the least invidious way, and the way in which the Corporation might keep their hold perfectly tight on their committees, would be this. Whenever they passed a resolution to have a committee composed of the chairman and so many members, and then proceed with the selection of the members by ballot. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment being put to the vote was carried.

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji moved "that subject to the sanction of Government being obtained to the raising of the necessary loan, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 67,000 to provide for the purchase of land at Khetwady for an hospital for epidemic disease, the cost to be met from available balances, to be adjusted to the debit of the said loan charges." Sir Henry Morland seconded the proposition.

The Acting Commissioner said that the proposed expenditure was part of a scheme for the establishment of six hospitals in convenient centres of the city for the treatment of infectious diseases.

Mr. Kapadia denounced the expenditure as being a pure waste of money. He said that ever since the death of Mr. Nowroji Furdoonji, waste of the ratepayers' money had been the order of the day. (Laughter.)

Dr. Waters said that generally speaking he was not in favour of the Corporation accepting memorial institutions, the maintenance of which involved heavy expenditure on them. He would, however, make an exception in the case of the offer made through Mr. Murzban, because it was of a peculiar nature.

Dr. Arnott said that the Corporation should pause before they acted on the recommendation of a committee appointed so many years ago. As far as he knew there was nothing like a proper management of the hospital for epidemic diseases in Grant Road. The doors of the hospital were generally open, and outsiders went into and came out of it as they pleased. There was a strong opinion that hospitals for epidemic diseases were very often the centres for spreading infectious diseases in the locality in which they were situated. The best thing under the circumstances was to segregate the sick in one place.

Dr. Blaney said he could not vote for the proposition before the meeting.

The discussion on the subject was not concluded when the Corporation adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 21.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

"A WRONG VIEW OF THE LAW."

THE EMPRESS *vs.* ISSUB SULLIMAN AND THREE OTHERS.

The four accused in this case, police constables, were in March last convicted by Mr. Pranlal Harkisondas, first-class magistrate, Dohad, of dishonestly retaining stolen property, in that they dishonestly retained possession of clothes belonging to the complainant, Champalal, knowing that the same had been stolen from his shop. The first three were sentenced each to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, while the fourth accused was discharged. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the chief constable of Dohad, on information received by him, searched on suspicion the houses of the accused when the pieces of clothes which had been stolen from the complainant's shop, of which no report was made to the police, were found in possession of the first three accused. The accused Ibrahim admitted that the clothes found in his possession were brought to him by the accused, Issub and Mahomed, and that he retained them in his house, knowing them to be stolen. The magistrate, in his finding, remarked—"It is admitted for the defence that the accused have appropriated the complainant's pieces of clothes to their respective private use without paying anything for them. Supposing for a moment that the pieces of clothes belonging to the complainant were not stolen, still the accused are guilty of the offence with which they are charged, inasmuch as they dishonestly retained them, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen."

The High Court had called for the record and proceedings in the case upon a review of the criminal return of the first-class magistrate. In disposing of the matter, Mr. Justice Birdwood remarked: "The magistrate is entirely wrong in his view of the law when he says that, even if the property was not stolen property, the accused were guilty because they received it, believing it to be stolen. No offence can be committed against section 411, Indian Penal Code, in respect of property which is not stolen property within the definition contained in section 410. As, however, there is evidence on the record to support a finding that the property found with the accused was stolen from the complainant, and as the possession was recent, the court does not interfere with the convictions and sentences.

MURDER OF A FELLOW-TRAVELLER.

AN appeal from a sentence of death passed by Mr. J. L. Johnstone, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in the case of the Empress *vs.* Abdool Ajij *alias* Abdool Karim Khan Mahomed, was heard before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons at the Bombay High Court on Thursday. The murder was committed at Hubli on the 29th February last, and the victim was one Noormahomed Gans Mahomed. Mr. Mandlik, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Shamrao Vithul for the appellant.

It appears that in the month of February last, two travellers from Hyderabad arrived in Hubli, and being Mussulmans and having no acquaintances in the city, they put up at the Juma Mosque. One of them was a lame, old man, named Noormahomed, and the other a robust, middle-aged man, named Abdool Ajij. Having stayed at the mosque for three days, the older traveller, with the assistance of a mosque servant, hired a room in a house belonging to one Issa Mohideen, and removed there with his companion. They were not related to each other by any ties of kinship, but were on very good terms with each other. On the 27th February, the younger borrowed a crowbar from the mosque servant for the alleged purpose of pounding some rice. Two days later, there was a high festival at Hubli, and a number of persons had collected in the shop of a blacksmith named Narayen Sabrao. This house was exactly opposite the room occupied by the Hyderabad travellers. The men in the blacksmiths's shop were smoking and chatting together, when they heard a noise in Noormahomed's room cry—"They are beating me, come quickly and save me!" The blacksmith's friends rushed to the room to render assistance, but the door was fastened from inside. They heard a noise of choking or gurgling inside, and Narayen and another man called out, but received no answer. Having fastened the door on the outside with a chain, they went to the window and peeped in. By the light which was burning inside they found one man [illegible] another pacing up and down. Before they could distinguish the faces of the persons inside, the light in the room was extinguished. The police were sent for, and after a long and a half search Pira Jemadar arrived. On opening the door, he found Abdool Ajij lying across the door with his windpipe half cut through, and with some superficial wounds on his left side. His hands, feet, and clothes were covered with blood. The lame, old man Noormahomed was lying near the fire-place with his head nearly severed from the trunk, and his entrails protruding from a large wound in his abdomen. Abdool Ajij was questioned about the occurrence, and speaking with much difficulty by reason of the wound in his throat, he said that another man had killed his friend and then tried to kill him. On searching the room, the police discovered a clasp knife, covered with blood, hidden under some clay thrown up from a hole which had recently been dug in a corner of the room. Abdool Ajij was then removed to hospital, where he was searched, and tied to his arm was found a purse, saturated with blood and containing Rs. 44. The Civil Surgeon, who examined Abdool Ajij, the accused, and the corpse of the murdered man, was of opinion that all the wounds were inflicted by the clasp knife, and that those on the body of the accused were self-inflicted. The accused's motive for the murder was to possess himself of the money belonging to his companion, about Rs. 400. On his being placed before the magistrate at Hubli, the accused denied his guilt, and accused one Pira of having committed the crime. This man, who was employed in the railway, had represented to the deceased that he was an alchemist and could convert silver into gold. The deceased, according to the accused's story, was anxious to learn the secret, and it was arranged that Pira was to give an exhibition of his powers on the next evening. The deceased showed Pira his purse which contained about Rs. 400 in gold and silver. Pira came to the house on the appointed evening, bringing with him some food. The accused went outside for a while, and on returning into the room, found that the light had been extinguished. As he entered the room (he went on to say) Pira, whose face he recognised by the light of the moon, stabbed him in the throat. He closed with him and tried to bring him to the ground; but in the struggle, the accused said he received the wounds on his windpipe, and in consequence fell down. Pira then ran away. Accused called to his friend, but received no answer. He re-lighted the lamp, and near the fire-place found Noormahomed murdered. The man whom the accused identified as Pira was detained in chowkey for a night; but on making enquiries, it was clearly proved to the police that he had nothing whatever to do with the crime. The Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to be hanged.

Their lordships confirmed the sentence passed upon the accused.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1888.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... June 24th, 1h. 58·3m., a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 23	Gymkhana Cricket. Novelty Theatre: Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.	5 26	6 38	11 6m 11 49 a	4 12m 5 0 a
Sun. 24	Fourth Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s.s. Siam.*	5 26	6 38	11 50m 11 38 a	4 38m 5 49 a
Mon. 25	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 26	6 39	— 0 32 a	5 42m 6 36 a
Tu. 26	Badneira Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Departure of H. H. the Gaekwar for Europe per mail steamer. Departure of the English mail per s. s. Clyde.	5 26	6 39	0 23m 1 13 a	6 25m 7 23 a
Wed. 27	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Town Council, 3 p.m. Bombay Anthropological Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.	5 27	6 39	1 7m 1 53 a	7 8m 8 11 a
Thr. 28	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Coronation Day. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 27	6 39	1 53m 2 34 a	7 52m 9 3 a
Fri. 29	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Smoking Concert, Volunteer Club, 9 p.m.	5 27	6 39	2 43m 3 16 a	8 38m 9 58 a

* Left Aden at 1 p.m., on Monday, 18th instant.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of the Graduates' Association was held on the 20th instant, at Hornby Row, Fort. The Hon. Mr. Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., was called to the chair. The following members were present:—Messrs. D. A. Khare, B.A. LL.B.; N. G. Chandavarker, B.A., LL.B.; Jamistram Nanabhoy, B.A., LL.B.; K. D. Naigamwalla, M.A., F.C.S.; N. V. Gokhle, B.A., LL.B.; Ochavram Nanabhoy, B.A.; D. S. Garud, B.A.; J. P. Mistri, M.A.; G. B. Parbhakar, L. M. & S.; J. A. Da Gama, L. M.; G. S. Rao, M. A., LL.B., treasurer; and Rustam K. R. Cama

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LOST, a lady's GOLD WATCH, No. 69820, on 15th instant, between the High Court and the Secretariate, between 1 and 2 p.m. The finder will be rewarded on its being returned to SALVADOR VIEGAS, 14, Khandewady, Girgaum.

FORT, TO BE LET, two large, bright, and Airy Bed-rooms, with Bath-rooms attached. Rent, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 each.—Apply to "ROOM," this paper.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.—If you really want the best value for your money write to SHROFF BROTHERS, sending your size for Waterproof Coats. Every buyer satisfied.

WE CHALLENGE any Firm to sell Waterproofs of drab silk surface with check lining of such superior quality for such a little amount, viz., Rs. 8-12.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COOKING, WARMING and OIL STOVES, Enamelled Iron Ware. Household Sundries, &c.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.

BASS BEER, bottled by the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., in splendid condition. Qts., Rs. 4-12; Pts., Rs. 3-4 per dozen.—Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HORSE OWNERS MEDICINE CHESTS, with key to Farriery showing mode of treatment.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

HAMS in CANVAS, small sizes, just received. Bacon and Cheese on cut, fresh.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld, Medows Street, Fort.

RICHARDS W. SAUCE in ½ pint, invaluable to Travellers. Tiffin Baskets, 2 annas each. —PALLONJEE, Confectioner, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED, an OVERSEER for the Thana District Board. Salary, Rs. 60.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the President, Thana District, Local Board.

CHESTNUT ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE, at Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co's. weekly auction sale on MONDAY, the 25th instant, 6 years old, 14-2 in height, warranted sound, perfectly quite, free from vice, goes in single and double harness.

COPYIST WANTED.—Applications by letter only in candidate's own handwriting to DIRECTOR, INDIAN MARINE, Government Dockyard. Pay, Rs. 25.

WANTED, an experienced European CUTTER of sober habits to take charge of our Tailoring Department. Liberal salary offered.—Apply to Grish Chunder Dey & Co., 235, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—A PUBLIC MEETING under the auspices of the above Society will be held in the Temperance Hotel, Colaba, on SATURDAY next, 23rd instant, at 8 p.m. All cordially invited.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO LET, large and commodious GODOWN, No. 52, Tamarind Lane, below Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas and Co. For rent, &c., apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALLA, No. 1, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary. Lessons to Ladies in Lustre Paintings, Kartaline Canvasine, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Diplomaed Lady. Terms at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Canvasine, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Photographs, Designs drawn to order. Also Photos painted in Crystoleum, Canvasine and Kartaline from smallest to largest size. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S BREAD-VAN STOPS at the KOLLAH CHOWKEY, Parel Road, every morning, from 6-45 to 7 o'clock.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 2; postage 1 anna.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chuckla, No. 6.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Punctures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40 L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 annas.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample Tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5; postage 4 annas.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper. Silver, from Rs. 20 to 30, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 59, Meadows Street.

TABLELINEN, Towels, Shikarcloth, counterpanes, Toilette Table covers, Sheeting, &c., imported direct from the manufactory in Europe. For Price list apply to, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RUGS and WRAPPERS, in Neat and Bold Checks, Tartans, Fawn and other Colors, Rug Straps, &c., a large selection at Moderate Prices. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT. —A good, sound PORT, free from acidity and adulteration; approved and recommended by the Faculty. One of Cutler, Palmer's specialities. Rs. 28-8, of all dealers. But examine cork, label, and capsule.

A PURE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage, Henriot and Co's "Extra Sec." Le Premier, from the Choicest Vineyards around Reims. Price, Rs. 60 per dozen. Subject to allowance for quantity. Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.—R. RAMCHANDRA and Co Apollo House, Fort. Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly

The Indian Travellers' Guide

Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m., the right of Collecting Fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Market for 9 months, *i.e.*, from 1st July 1888 to 31st March, 1889.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, June 23, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., or the Co-operative Stores, the valuable and handsome dining, drawing and bedroom, blackwood and teakwood furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, China and Japanese vases, 3, 4, and 6 lights hanging argand lamps, Brussels carpets, first-rate oleographs, in gilt frame, an iron safe on stand, almyras, cabinets, &c. &c.

On account of the concerned 6 suits: dress coats, waistcoats and pantaloons, belt and 1 sabretach.

The above is on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built self-driving phaeton.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14-2, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong second-hand palanquin office-shigram, in very good order.
1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted brougham by "Kesterton."
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-3, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong English-built brougham, with bay Arab horse and harness.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, CAPITALISTS, AND CULTIVATORS.

Rare opportunity for lucrative safe investment.

Auction sale of very valuable land, in 6 villages, known as Vehéa, Sooral, Dapoda, Gova, Dhamungaum and Val, situate at Bhimvadi, near Callian, Zilla Thana.

Under instructions from Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of July, 1888, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms six several pieces or parcels of land in the above mentioned six villages together with the batty, rabi, and wurkus, fields, buildings with houses, huts, sheds, trees, grass and plants standing thereon in separate lots as under (unless previously disposed of):—

Lot No. 1.—Vehela, bhatty 184 acres, 27 goontas, rabi 28 acres, 28½ goontas, wurkus 155 acres 33½ goontas, and revenue payable to Government Rs. 88-6-6.

Lot No. 2.—Sooral, bhatty 39 acres, 36 goontas, rabi 10 acres 38½ goontas, wurkus 47 acres 27 goontas and revenue payable to Government Rs. 18-1-7.

Lot No. 3.—Dapoda, bhatty 49 acres, 20 goontas, wurkus 45 acres, 11 goontas and revenue payable to Government Rs. 21-0-3.

Lot No. 4.—Gova, bhatty 7 acres 10½ goontas, rabi 2 acres 31½ goontas, wurkus 4 acres 7 goontas, and revenue payable to Government Rs. 28-6-2.

Lot No. 5.—Dhamungaum bhatty 3 acres 32 goontas wurkus 4 acres 7 goontas and revenue payable to Government Rs. 18-0-6.

Lot No. 6.—Val, bhatty 3 acres 34 goontas, wurkus 3 acres 27 goontas and revenue payable to Government Rs. 15-5-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JEFFERSON, CHAISHANKER and DINSHA, Albess Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUONGRE COOLY STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 5th July next, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Sawlaram Gunoojee Bagool Khatick and Ramchandra Gunoojee Bagool Khatick, the mortgagors, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground with the messauge, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the fort of Bombay at Lattad or Dongry Cooly Street in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 5 and Street No. 29-30, and ward No. 1912, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 235, new No. 1766, old survey No. 749 and new survey No. 2425 standing in the name of the said Sawlaram Gunoojee Khatick, containing by admeasurement 209 2-9 square yards be the same, little more, or less, and bounded as follows:—One the east by the Esplanade Third Cross Lane or passage, on the west by the house of Rakhmabai, widow of Pandoo Coli, and Abdulally Bocabhoy. On the north by the sweeper's passage, abutting on the house of Gopal Dadajee, and on the south by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 23, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Carpets, Curtains, Window Cornices, &c., also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 29th April, 1888.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when an other drugs have failed

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.

(Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Street.)

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

Hunyadi János.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient.*
2. *For habitual constipation.*
3. *By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder.*
4. *In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation.*
5. *In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.*
6. *Against undue deposition of fat in general.*
7. *Against hæmorrhoids.*
8. *During pregnancy and in many female diseases.*
9. *In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.*
10. *The evil consequences of indiscretion in diet.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,

19 Regent Street, London, England,

WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1864, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Loch Lamond, 1,689 tons, Captain S R Lee, sailed yesterday for Madras, in ballast.

THE BISN steamer Nowahera, Captain A Liddiard, cleared last evening for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Cuba, 1,372 tons, Captain H Agnew, sailed yesterday, laden with a general cargo, for Belfast.

THE s s Regal, 1,636 tons, Captain D Davies, cleared out yesterday for Liverpool, laden with a general cargo.

THE P and O steamer Khiva 1,452 tons, Captain E Crewe, cleared out yesterday for Singapore and Hongkong, laden with extra mails and a general cargo.

THE BISN steamer Coconada, Captain J Anderson, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Marmagoa, laden and with the following saloon and four deck passengers:—Prince Charles de Liechenstein, Signor Adolfo de Molto, and Signor Bernardo Timerez.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Roumania	2207	T. H. Hillcoat	C	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Khiva	1419	Crew	D	P. & O. Co.
" Cuba	1372	H. Agnew	F	K. Nixon & Co.
" Bulimba	1607	G. Clarke	K	M. Mackenzie.
Rockcliff	1496	Borwick	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Merton Hall	2346	J. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Chicago	1750	J. W. Jones	N	F. Muir & Co.
" Bissagno	1499	A. Tognasso	O	F. Bozzoni.
" Amphitrite	1502	Brackenbury	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Bangalore	1304	W. Fairweather	Q	H. Kasum Joseph

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Regal	1626	Davies	1	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Clyde	1415	W. D. Mudie	2	P. & O. Co.
" Lord Lansdowne	1816	Aitkens	3	K. Nixon & Co.
" Virginia	1515	J. Dixon	4	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Chypherenes	1300	J. W. Kelly	5	Captain.
" Dragoman	1819	Rose	6	R. Framji.
" Asama	2449	F. Newell	7	K. Nixon & Co.
" Mecca	936	Macfadyen	8	M. Mackenzie.
Ship Kt. Companion	1489	Davies	9	K. Nixon & Co.
S S. Stura	1416	T. Caboara	10	F. Bazzoni
" P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	11	V. Ebram.
" Elton	1708	Campbell	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Robt. Harrowing	1393	A. Hughson	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	Coconada (s)	Anderson	Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Loch Lamond (s)	Lee	Madras.
	Cuba (s)	Agnew	Belfast.
	Regal (s)	Davies	Liverpool.
	Khiva (s)	Crewe	China.
	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
18	Bucephalus s	Johnston	Melbourne, April 30.
	Sheila s	Pearse	Liverpool, March 27.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.		
20	Nerbudda s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
19	Himalaya s	Bombay.
	India s	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—300 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 9 bales woolen carpets, &c., Finlay, Muir and Co; 1 case country handkerchiefs, Maffre Neveu and Co.

Amphitrite s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 27 bales wool, C Nanji; 34 bales hemp, W Gangji; 89 bales cotton waste, G Nensey.

Regal s—500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Cy of Canterbury s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 6,995 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Roumania s—4,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld; 384 cwts wheat, and 2,025 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 58 cwts gum, D Sassoon and Co; 12 bales hides, J M Remtoola; 1,959 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Clyde s—60 cwts gum, V N Damji; 2,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld.

FOR ANTWERP.

Elton s—31 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cyphrenes s—1,500 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

Rockliff s—31 cwts sandal wood and 20 cwts gum, F Hurst; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 8,000 cwts rapeseed, F Masotty and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Dragoman s—2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner.

FOR TRIESTE.

Clyde s—110 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Clyde s—14 bales woolen shawls, H S Ahmed.

FOR PORT SAID.

Virginia s—21,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—1 bale twist, P Cowasjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—176 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhai and Co; 51 cwts sandalwood and 21 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 8 chests opium, R Juggonnath.

Deccan s—300 bales cotton, H E Ellias and Co.

Bisagno s—42 bales twist, A H Chinay; 10 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 4 chests opium, J Mool. chund; 12 chests opium, K Joovurmull; 8 chests opium, R Balchand; 15 chests opium, H Mooltanchand; 35 chests opium, D Goolraj.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—170 chests opium, H Mooltanchand; 6 chests opium, S Mangalchand; 13 chests opium, G Shobhagmull; 3 chests opium, K Kalooram; 6 chests opium, L Sheodas; 9 chests opium, M Coper; 5 chests opium, H Soondermull; 5 chests opium, R Hurbillas; 13 chests opium, T Ghansimdas.

Khiva s—36 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 2 chests opium, D Dwarkadas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 20.

Wilson, Lieut, Bombay, 2nd Durham L I, on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 22.

Meredith, Captain, Madras, A P D, on leave, to Poona.

Stisted, Captain, Madras, 2nd Somerset L I, on leave, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1888.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

1. There will be practice at the Colaba Range this evening from 4 p.m., for all members. Ammunition to be obtained in advance from Head-Quarters on payment.

2. Members of the above Corps not yet in possession of arms and accoutrements, please apply at Head-Quarters between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., to-day.

By order,

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Captain & Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 22.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a further advance of ¼ per cent. Consols, at 99⅜; but Rentes in Paris had not moved beyond 106. Silver, on the same authority, confirmed by private advices, was 1-16d. lower, at 42d. per oz., but Rupee Securities were unaltered as also was Indian Sterling Loan.

There was no change in the position of the Reserve of the Bank of England, which, according to the weekly statement issued in London yesterday, still stood at 43 per cent. of the Liabilities. Neither in the Bank rate, nor in the open market, had there been any alteration in the terms of accommodation.

The Specie shipments for the week are wired as £40,000 in Silver—all for this port.

The Market for East Indian Wheat was without any change in tone or quotations. In Mincing Lane also Seeds were unaltered in value; but Coffee was flat, and 1s. per cwt. cheaper for Medium Mysore.

A much smaller day's busines was done in Liverpool yesterday than on Wednesday, the total sales having been a third less at 12,000 bales, which included 800 Surats. The tone for all, however, remained firm at closing, an advance of 1-16 having been established in Good and Fine Broach. In American Arrivals there was a further advance of 1-64d. per lb. in all positions excepting September-November.

In New York, Spot and August Futures rates were unaltered at 10 ⅜ cents, and 10-32 cent, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, making the total figures now stand as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Thursday's Receipts	1,000	700	4,800
Five Days' do.	11,000	2,100	20,500
From 1st Sept.	1887 .. 5,370,000	5,183,800	5,279,700

Our local Market for the staple has settled down to a dull state again. Enquiry has been almost entirely absent to-day; and transactions have been confined to a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Julgaum at Rs. 195; Untni, at Rs. 176; and Bhagulcote, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT.—Demand has contracted again, and hardly any business has been reported to-day in any description. Prices, however, are not quotably lower.

SEEDS have been neglected, and the market is quiet for all kinds; but previous prices are still named all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,637 bales.
Wheat	23,337 cwt.
Linseed	9,440 "
Rapeseed	12,242 "
Poppyseed	2,358 "

FREIGHTS continue dull, but some business has been reported to-day for Antwerp at 18s. to 18s. 3d. per ton, for next month's shipment; for Liverpool, at 17s., for August shipment; and for Hull, for the end of July and beginning of August, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet at yesterday's rates for Bank Bills and Wire Transfers; but with quotations for 3 months' sight Credits, both Sterling and Francs rather lower, Banks having been buyers of this Paper at 1s. 4 5-32d. and 170⅝, respectively. There has been a moderate enquiry from native remitters for ready Demand Bank Paper, at 1s. 4 1-16d.; but only a small amount of Mercantile Paper has been placed, including some 3 months' sight Credits for next month's delivery, at 1s. 4 3-16d. Bank demand has been done between Banks, at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Sept.-October delivery; also Telegraphic, for November Transfer, at the same rate. We quote Wire Transfer, for next month, at 1s. 4 1-16d., and for Nov.-December, at 1s. 4 3-32d., and we call ready rates quiet at:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs do.	1-70½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 99 15-16 for Four per cents. for cash; but the market soon stiffened to par, and at closing a further advance of 1-16 had been established, making the rate 100 1-16 for money. For the near and more distant accounts, rates have advanced in proportion, and a good deal is reported to have been booked. The other Paper, which was called 104⅜ in the morning, is now quoted again at 104⅝.

SHARES.—There has been a good enquiry for Mill Shares to-day, and the "bulls" appear to have got the market into their hands again, for in every instance where a change has taken place the movement has been upward. Queen Mill Shares have advanced to-day, Luckmidas Khimjee, Rs. 25; City of Bombay, Rs. 20; Ripon, Rs. 17½; Oriental and Jevraz Balloo, Rs. 10; and David, Imperial, and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5 each. In Press Shares, Colaba, and New Berar, are Rs. 30 higher; Mofussil are Rs. 2½ up.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

Offices.—Old Bond Street London.

3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE. AUTHORISED.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MEHTA—June 22, at his residence, Khumballa Hill, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon (Saturday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

COULTER—SANDERS—June 9, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A Kitchen, William Coulter, M D, M Ch, M R C S, Calcutta, to Kate, youngest daughter of the late William Wilkins Sanders, Stoney-Stratford, Bucks.

DEATH.

SIMPSON—June 16, at Bangalore, Richard Wallace Simpson, late of the Madras Railway, aged 51 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1888.

THE news that an early dissolution is in prospect will take most people by surprise. In all recent Ministerial utterances the Government took credit for the smoothness with which the Parliamentary machine was working, strengthened and simplified as it has been by the more stringent form of closure. The comprehensiveness of the scheme of County Government was a subject for legitimate gratulation. That measure showed that the Cabinet, freed from obstruction, and secure of its majority, is willing to deal in a comprehensive spirit with very complicated problems. In regard to Ireland Mr. Balfour's success in imprisoning one member of Parliament after another, and in dispersing public meetings was spoken of by everyone but Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Michael Hicks Beach as the greatest triumph achieved by the Ministry. Now we are suddenly informed by Lord Salisbury himself that things are so much amiss that unless the Conservatives show a united front the Government will be compelled to dissolve forthwith and appeal to the country. There is something very startling in this announcement for those who have placed their faith in the constant and solemn declarations of the *Times* that the present Parliament will last until the year 1892. What has gone wrong? The Prime Minister speaks of the defeats in recent bye-elections, of which those of Southampton and Ayr were the most significant inasmuch as the Ministerial candidates were severely defeated in constituencies which had previously returned Unionists. These casualties were, however, discounted by the Ministerial organs, and the public were assured that local interests and not questions of Government policy had determined the issue. Lord Salisbury's speech to a meeting of his followers is a confession that this theory does not satisfy his intelligence. That a meeting of the Conservative party should be convened at the present juncture is an evidence of weakness which may easily prove disastrous in its effect on public opinion. Mr. W. H. Smith's declaration that he will resign the leadership of the House of Commons unless the Conservatives give him their confidence is a further admission that the situation has become from one cause or another very precarious. The vote of confidence which was given, apparently under the influence of this threat of resignation, will not restore the moral authority of the leader of the House of Commons. The Government so promptly threw overboard the Compensation Clauses of the County Government Bill that it is permissible to believe that they would sacrifice without much hesitation any other provision of that measure which might be a source of danger. The peril of the Government must be due to a deeper cause.

THE evidently preconcerted demonstration in a pacificatory sense which the Emperor Alexander has deemed it advisable to make, is at all events an evidence that, so far as Russia is concerned, there is no immediate intention to force on the war which all Europe dreads. The Emperor William, whose accession was looked forward to with so much anxiety, has in his first utterance on foreign politics reciprocated the wishes of President Carnot to uphold the good relations existing between Germany and France. Those relations can scarcely be described as "good" without a stretch of charity, but the new Emperor's friendly assurance is at all events a welcome improvement on the recent language of the German official press which added to the prevailing alarm. So far the apprehension everywhere felt that the death of the Emperor Frederick, who was known to desire peace, and the accession to the throne of the Hussar Prince, who was believed to be an incarnation of the military spirit, has not been followed by an aggravation of the dangers impending over Europe. This is in itself a gain for the cause of peace, which cannot be regarded as altogether hopeless while the last word is still with statesmen and Cabinets, and the cannon have not yet spoken. The truth is that the respite which was supposed to depend on the frail tenure of the peace-loving Emperor's life was due only in a very secondary sense to personal influences, however great and salutary. Behind and above them were interests and motives, not lying on the surface, that gave pause in turn to everyone of the armed Powers which have seemed for months past not only ready but eager for the war which will put an end to a tension fast becoming intolerable. As the grave considerations which have served to postpone the apparently inevitable catastrophe till now, have lost none of their weight, there is reasonable ground for calculating that they will prove potent to defer still further, if not to avert altogether, a collision which if it come will shake the world to its centre. Those perturbing consider

TELEGRAMS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

THREATENED DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

A meeting of the Conservative party was held here yesterday under the presidency of the Prime Minister

The chairman referred to the recent minor defeats suffered by the Government, and urged the necessity of united action by the Conservatives, otherwise, his Lordship said, Government would possibly be placed in a position which would involve the necessity of dissolving the present Parliament.

Mr. W. H. Smith said that unless he possessed the confidence of the Conservatives he would resign the leadership of the House of Commons.

The meeting terminated by a vote of confidence being passed on Lord Salisbury and Mr. Smith.

THE EMIN PASHA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

MR. STANLEY IN NEED OF SUCCOUR.

News has arrived from Congo stating that Arab deserters, who have reached the entrenched camp at Yambango, at the foot of the Aruwimi Rapids, report that Mr. Stanley's force is entangled in a mountain-forest of the region beyond Upper Aruwimi since the middle of April last.

The expedition, they say, is reduced by one-third of its original strength through sickness and continuous onslaughts of the warlike tribes.

They also assert that Mr. Stanley was severely wounded by an arrow during one of his engagements with the natives, through whose territory he passed.

They further state that the place where the Chief of the expedition is encamped is surrounded by hostile natives, and he is unable to communicate either with Emin Pasha or Major Barttelot, whom he left in charge of the camp at Yambango.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 21.

Information has been received from the Congo Free State that an expedition is being organised at Leopoldville for the relief of Mr. Stanley, who, it is reported, is surrounded by natives, and unable to effect a retreat.

Major Barttelot will command the expedition.

THE AGROR FRONTIER AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Further authentic information shows that Major Battye and Captain Urmston were killed in a hand to hand fight; having gone to the rescue of a havildar who was first wounded and gat separated from the main body of their force.

COW PRESERVATION MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

GONDA, JUNE 21.

A meeting, at which there was a good gathering of both Hindus and Mahomedans, was held at Raja's Kothi. Raja Jung Bahadur Khan, C. I. E., presided. Mr. Srimanswamy, secretary to the Cow Memorial Fund, of Allahabad, addressed the meeting in Hindustani with great eloquence. His remarks on the subject of the preservation of cows were listened to with rapt attention.

Nawab Mehadikudkhan said the Swamyji's lecture had been free from religious feelings. The agricultural difficulty would only be increased by the slaughter of cows. The union of Mahomedans and Hindus would be strengthened by their union to prevent this.

The chairman fully endorsed the Nawab Sahib's and Swamyji's views, and resolutions expressive of sympathy with the movement were unanimously passed.

A hundred and fifty Mahomedans took part in the meeting, loudly proclaiming their feeling that cow slaughter should be stopped in the interests of the agricultural welfare and commercial prosperity of the country.

THE CALCUTTA MINT QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

A resolution passed in the Department of Finance and Commerce states that in a letter to the Finance Committee, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce suggested that a substantial economy might be effected by closing the Calcutta Mint. The Committee, being unable to complete the inquiry into the proposal, recommended the subject to the further consideration of the Government of India with a view to which the banking and mercantile community of Calcutta were accordingly invited. The Government of India has now decided that the saving arising from the proposal is not such as to warrant the Government incurring a risk from which it is at present secured by the presence of a second mint at Calcutta.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Captain C. J. Orr is appointed on Special Duty in Upper Burma for one year.

Mr. C. J. Lyall officiates as Judge and Commissioner in the Assam Valley Districts.

Mr. F. C. Daukes officiates as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

Viscount Clandeboye is appointed extra Aide-de-Camp on the Viceroy's staff.

Messrs. Moffat, Heath, Fraser and Wade, each, receive a step in the Berar Police during the absence on furlough of Mr. N. R. Cumberlege.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay, at 3 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyabassa arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

The Italian mail steamer Domenico Balduino left here for Bombay, at 9 a.m., this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 22.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 2nd instant, arrived here this morning.

TRIESTE, JUNE 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Amphitrite, which left Bombay on the 1st instant, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-3½
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. do.	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	42

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £31,600,000; Inc., £300,000; public deposits, £5,800,000; Inc., £600,000; other deposits, £26,500,000; Inc., £200,000; other securities, £10,500,000; Inc., £400,000; notes and gold, £13,900,000; Inc., £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

Bangkok Saigon, interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JUNE 21.

10 p.m.	82·3

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

6 a.m.	78·9
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	81·5

THE late High Court Sessions at Calcutta were of such protracted length that another fortnight will see a fresh assize opened.

THE magnetical and meteorological observations made in the year 1886 at the Colaba Observatory under the direction of Mr. Charles Chambers, the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, have been published by the Bombay Government.

OF the 100 dacoits that were deported to Madras by the s.s. Goalpara, about a fortnight ago, and lodged in the penitentiary, 70 have been sent to the Central Jails of Salem and Coimbatore for incarceration there.

THE erection of the Victoria Hospital for caste and Josha women at Madras, of which the foundation-stone was laid some time ago, is to be proceeded with forthwith.

THE Salvation Army in Ceylon propose to erect a memorial congress hall, to hold 1,000 persons, in memory of the late Colonel Weerasooriya, who died recently in Bombay. The estimated cost, including land, is Rs. 10,000.

THE Government of the French Republic has notified its intention of holding a competitive trial of machines and processes for the preparation of Ramie and Rhea fibre. "The competition will be held at Paris on the 15th August, 1888, and intending competitors should address 'Le Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur de l'Agriculture, Paris.'"

PROFITING by his presence at Berlin as a wedding guest, three weeks ago, the Prince of Wales has carried out his long-standing wish to make the personal acquaintance of the Blucher Hussars, the splendid Prussian regiment of which he is honorary Colonel.

HIDDEN amid the rarely explored pages of the annual report of the Army Veterinary Department will be found a modest paragraph big with tidings of importance to every breeder and owner of horses. Commenting on the morbid condition, which induces "roaring," and renders about six per cent. of troop horses unfit for military service, Doctor Fleming says, "attempts are now being made to abolish this cause of inefficiency by an operation on the larynx which I have introduced, and which I have reason to hope will be successful." The Principal Veterinary Surgeon of the Army is not in the habit of using words lightly or proclaiming faith in the virtue of even his own discoveries before he has subjected them to the test of practical experiment. If he can perform an operation that will mitigate the effects of a disease so common, he will not only confer a boon on the mounted services, and merit the gratitude of owners by increasing the value of horses thus effected, but he will be the means of lessening in a very appreciable degree the suffering to which many of the equine race have been hitherto subjected. Doctor Fleming does not describe the nature of this discovery, but his authority on matters connected with veterinary science can hardly be questioned, and the results of further experiments in the direction indicated by him will be of considerable interest.

THE Austrian Government has decided to adopt the use of the automatic Maxim Gun, and thirty of the weapons have been ordered to be delivered during this year. The new guns will be used in fortifying Cracow and Przemysl. The result of the trials of the new weapon has exceeded all expectation, and the military authorities maintain that the destructive power of the gun is greater than that of any weapon previously invented.

WITH "fear and trembling," the *Cycling News*, ventures to ask whether in these days of "direct-steerers" even the moderately long skirt, plainly made, is entirely suitable to lady-cyclists' wear. This costume did well enough when the cushions of rear-driving "singles" and the front seats of Humber-pattern tandems were the only ones patronised by the gentler sex; but in cycling matters there has been a great change since then. According to this censor, when the long skirt is worn on a "direct-steerer" the "dress is divided fore and aft some distance above the level of the feet, with the effect that each side forms a narrowing-mouthed bag, which hinders the free motion of pedaling, and must be uncomfortable to the last degree," and he comes to the conclusion that "something must be done in the way of tri-cycling dress." A modification of the divided skirt, it is suggested, would be an advantage; but if any plan could be devised whereby the dress would fall gracefully on each side of the main tube, and so avoid the dragging at the ankles, the purpose would be answered.

WHEN it is desired to express regard for the dead as they pass to their last resting place, why, asks a contemporary, should our feelings take no form but that of wreaths of perishable flowers? This is the question which has impressed itself upon the minds of certain Danish philanthropists who are desirous of introducing an entirely new funeral custom in their country, in the hope that it may spread to other lands. The notion, as set forth in detail in a circular in the English language, which has reached us from Copenhagen, is that certain "Good Works Cards" shall be issued, each bearing the name of some benevolent institution and representing after the fashion of Government stamps a trifling sum of money. These tokens are to be of white pasteboard ornamentally printed in silver, with spaces for inscribing the name of the sender as well as that of the deceased, and they are to be purchaseable at various booksellers. Thus a mourner will, at a time specially appropriate for good deeds, be able to lay on the coffin of a deceased friend not merely a barren wreath, but a "Good Works" card or cards representing an offering towards the relief of human suffering or misfortune. If the new fashion should lead to some abatement of that extravagance in funeral wreaths which has become a serious tax upon people of slender means it will probably not be the less welcome.

THE recent experimental inoculations against Cattle Plague, which have been carried out on a hundred Merino sheep by Dr. Gamalea, at Odessa, have given the most hopeful results. Some time will of course be required to prove the absolute efficacy of the system. Dr. Gamalea has now not the slightest doubt as to the general result. He estimates the cost of inoculating large flocks at approximately one penny per head. The importance of the success of this means of eradicating the Siberian Cattle Plague in Russia will perhaps be more readily understood when I state that during last year, in the single province of Kherson alone, the loss to proprietors by the ravages of this disease amounted to more than three millions of roubles. Dr. Gamalea and his colleagues being convinced that the cattle plague arises from the presence of bacteria, this Pasteur system applied under slightly altered conditions, will, they believe, eventually prove efficacious. Tentative experiments on cattle have already been made, but there now about to be undertaken on the basis of closely-made observations and general experience are expected to give more positive results.

WE (*Bombay Catholic Examiner*) are happy to state that within the past few days there has been a considerable improvement in the condition of his Grace the Archbishop. Towards the close of the last week the fever from which his Grace had been suffering was in no way abated, and much anxiety was felt lest his illness should take a more unfavourable turn. He is now, however, considered to be out of all immediate danger, and in the opinion of his medical attendants needs but a period of rest to be restored to his former health. The Archbishop still remains at Kirkee. Early this week his Grace had a sympathetic visit from his Excellency Lord Reay, who since his arrival in Poona has made frequent inquiries as to his Grace's progress towards recovery.

"A PARLIAMENT of musicians, with several grand committees sitting smultaneously," is the anticipatory description of the twelfth conference of the Music Teachers' National Association, which has been summoned to gather in Chicago in July. From nine in the morning till late in the afternoon during their week's sitting this assembly is to devote itself to the consideration of the progress that has been made in the cultivation of music, and "endeavour to grapple with the obstacles still thwarting their efforts." Meanwhile the evenings will be given up to the rendering of the larger works which have been selected, for the interpretation of which a choir of 400 voices has been trained and the orchestra of Mr. Theodore Thomas engaged.

THE EARLY JUNE IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 1.

WHO would not be an art critic and an editor, the proprietor of a pretty white house and a pretty red magazine? Who would not be Mr. Harry Quilter, with his walls hung with tapestry, his doors made beautiful as painted story-books, his pictures, his carvings, and his bric-a-brac, his luxurious studio, suggestive more of soft idleness than hard-work, his primrose-tinted boudoir where, on cushioned window seat looking out upon the river, he may, if he choose, like any fine lady, sulk all day long, or manlike may vent his wrath in slashing articles and scathing criticisms? Who would not be an art critic and an editor? Who would not delight in bringing out the latest and most aspiring of reviews, with its attractive red cover and its æsthetically ragged edge; its large type poetry and its small type prose; its sketches and its critiques, and its command of universal talent and universal support as a universal review? We should all wish to be art critics and editors, if we might be art critics who have not failed in art, and editors, whose staff does not turn and rend them for excising a superfluous line or two from an article that appears to them too diffuse. This is the difficulty between Mr. Quilter and the Earl of Pembroke: two or three lines have been cut out from Earl Pembroke's article on the Reform of the House of Lords, which the one says will not be missed and the other declares completely upsets the sense of the article. As space was apparently no object, people think that Mr. Quilter was rash to cut at all, while others think the paper might have been left out altogether without a loss to the review. Certainly, its style and composition are not its strong points, but it is worth retaining at least for the sake of its quaintly funny illustrations of nineteenth century clad peers strolling about in coronets and pointing to their hereditary chamber with its huge advertisement "To Let." It is early in its life for the *Universal Review* to fall out with its contributors. Evidently young papers like young children show their tempers and begin their battles soon. I believe some society papers are deep in libel cases after the first issue. These baby papers, like human babies, must be treated with patience, trusting to time to give them also common sense.

***

The *Universal Review* is a bulky volume coming out mid-monthly, so that one may hope to get through its mass of solid reading before each new month's magazines appear. It is not so much a review of books as of book-makers, (in the higher meaning) a review of people and things that make up our life studies. The contributors are both men and women, English and foreign; what Artemus Ward, I think, would label "human various." Lewis Morris writes a poetic poem; Mrs. E. Lynn Lynton deals with M. Zola's "La Môre," giving him various hard knocks as a British matron for his pecadilloes; Mrs. Crawford talks pleasantly of Boulanger, the General, not the artist, though this is no correct distinction, for the General may be also an artist, at least in revolutions; Sir Charles Dilke gives us more of his views on the European question, that wide, wide question that seems to know no limits, and Sir Edwin Arnold tells us in a poem called "What the Skull Spake" various dispiriting things. Then there is a French article "On Balzac," and a translation of Alphonse Daudet's "L'Immortel," which is also appearing in the Paris paper *L'Illustration*. In English it is called "One of the Forty," and it is given without much sacrifice of the style, though I think any one who is able must prefer to read it in its original form, especially as in *L'Illustration* it is given rich and clever drawings by Emile Bayard. Two chapters appear each week in the French version while English readers have only one a month, which is a disadvantage that will tell against the *Review*, for every one hates a tale told in driblets, and most people would prefer that Mr. Quilter should use his shears courageously on the long articles than that he should curtail his stories. I do not personally object to long articles. I like them as solid value for my money, for after all one can always get one's stories from Mudie's; but I do protest, and I have hundreds to back me, against making magazines a burden and a horror by a preface and a supplement of advertisements. If we must have advertisements imposed on us, then mercifully, oh! magazine editors, send them direct to the cook for firelighting, and let us enjoy our review and not be crushed by it. I remember when I could find my way through the *Queen* newspaper without trouble. Now its small modicum of literary value is so enveloped in advertisement, that I shrink from the difficulty altogether.

***

The *Queen* is only one among the numbers of our advertisement-encumbered papers, and it is time we should revolt against this form of cruelty [illegible] for which we pay should be presented to us intact; the *gratis* supplement (if any) being quite separate, so that it may be read or not according to our pleasure. Suffering humanity is quite afflicted enough by having the whole world turned into an advertisement sheet to allow any further impositions with impunity. Think what it is to go down to the country by train and to look hurriedly up and down the platform for the name of the station. You will see "Alight here for Brinsmead's Pianos"; you will see that "Champion's Mustard" is the only mustard, and you will be told that Keen's and Colman's and all the other sorts are what you want; you will see everything in large letters but the name of the station, which has probably a barrow or a box lying up against it; and by the time you can obtain information from the guard, the train has moved on and left you at a wrong place, or moved on with you to a place you do not want to go to, and all the fault of these odious advertisements. In town it is just the same. You wish to find the name of a street which you know is always on the corner house; but the corner house is also an eligible spot for advertisements, so you are confronted with "Try Mason's O. K. Sauce," "Use Brook's Sunlight Soaps," or ask only for his "Washing Powder," instead of the name you want, and so you miss your way and think fondly of the times when the world was not all over-printed and reading and writing were superfluous accomplishments.

***

We have been especially horsy this last week in London; on Friday, in aid of the home of rest for horses, there was a *bal poudré* at the Hotel Metropole, which was a thorough success; as it was both pleasant and profitable. I am told—for I was not there, being one of those cowardly creatures who dread powder in the ball-room as much as in the battle-field—that the dresses were very varied; some very beautiful, some very striking, and some desirable only as coverings, but as such eminently useful. There were Pompadour and Watteau costumes and a great many Empire short-waisted dresses that looked well, though people are afraid of trying them on account of the habit of considering that the proper junction line of body and skirt is where there is a possibility of squeezing the figure into the smallest compass. Powdered hair was obligatory with ladies; but though the gentlemen were not obliged to some powdered they all went away thoroughly well dusted white from the atmosphere of the ball-room, which was thick as Scotch mist during the dances. On Saturday there was the first coaching meet of the season, which, though not aided by bright weather, was as gay and crowded a scene as usual. The Park was looking its best in all the bravery of laburnum and lilac blossoms, and a promise of pink on the chestnut and hawthorn trees, and if the sun had deigned to shine out we should all have felt delighted with ourselves. But it did not; and in spite of having twenty-three coaches and people innumerable to look at, we felt ourselves blighted beings—creatures under a cloud. The fact was it was all very pretty, but the day was very cold. We had all come out like the laburnums and the lilacs in our May dresses, and they were unseasonable, and we looked blue and withered, and we knew it. But if we of the crowd looked poorly those on high looked quite as bad. Tulle and lace are not suitable materials for coaching in. Lady Randolph Churchill looked one of the most comfortable and sensible in a costume of navy blue, and there were a few who, like her, wisely clung to their early spring dresses, and they were rewarded by looking as if the weather suited them. But the vast majority had put on show dresses, and their appearance was not successful. Lord Charles Beresford was as usual to the fore, but he had no lions to show off, at least no splendid foreign ones like those of the Jubilee year, and a home-grown lion—I speak, of course, of the lion man or man lion—however valuable and handsome in appearance does not make much show. Talking of home-grown lions reminds me of the trade which is supposed to be most profitable in Dublin, *i.e.*, the sale of young lions which are reared in great numbers at the zoological gardens in the Phœnix Park. I wonder if there will be a case of Irish cub lions exhibited as an Irish industry at Olympia. The horsiness of our week has been still further illustrated by the rush to the Derby, which put everything else out of people's heads; even the Southampton election, the Edgware Road fire, and the reassembling of Parliament. Now that is over, but horses and horsy men will be until the end of the horse show next week in the ascendant.

***

Lord Wolseley has turned aside from lecturing the Government on War Office affairs to lecturing women on economy in dress. Talking at a meeting of the Provident Savings Bank he thinks it necessary while commending thrift to draw attention to the increasing extravagance of women. I have always heard Lord Wolseley is courageous, but I never realized it thoroughly before. I have heard of many audacious men, but of none so audacious as Lord Wolseley. A man who cannot get his fellowmen to use a wise economy in spending the nation's money, has courage to turn round to his countrywomen and accuse them of extravagance. A man who belongs to one of the most extravagant corps in the world, has audacity to preach economy to women. Does he remember what he pays for his uniform when he mentions women's frocks? Does he remember all the bending swords and useless cartridges his country's money was lavished on? Neither the broken swords nor the costly uniforms were approved of by women, but they preserved a discreet silence on the subject. It would be well if he studied that wise old lesson about the mote in his brother's eye and the beam in his own before he starts his next course of women's lectures.

***

In the June number of *Longman's* there is a notice of Mathew Arnold, written by Mr. Andrew Lang, which is a pleasant tribute of the friendship and admiration in which he was held by his friends. Mr. Lang dwells on his right to be valued as a poet, and says that though Arnold may not be compared to Tennyson or Browning, to Mr. Lang he was the poet he loved best. The *Century* also has an article on Mathew Arnold by John Burrowes, who dwells more on his merits as a prose writer than as a poet, and specially analyses his power of criticism. Whether a poet or not matters very little now. The following lines from Lucretius, an unfinished poem, are quoted by Mr. Lang. They are very expressive of the smallness of all we think so great:—

Thus yesterday, to-day, to-morrow come,
They hustle one another and they pass:
But all our hustling morrows only make
The smooth to-day of God.

AN ABOMINABLE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the north-east corner of the Grant Road Station there are municipal stables, where cattle belonging to that institution are kept. The stable refuse, mixed with the liquid ammonia that is deposited there, finds its way by a drain which joins the main drain at short distance. This drain is covered as far as it reaches the north-end of the station, beyond which it is exposed. Here I had occasion to visit a bungalow, in the rear of which the effluvium arising from the stable refuse is so abominable that I was very nigh fainting. As cholera is now raging in Bombay, it behoves the municipal authorities to look to this spot without loss of time, or some dire results might follow. The liquid in the open drain actually presented bubbles, which unmistakably proved that fermentation was in process, emitting the most noxious gas. I cannot imagine a case more calculated to engender disease and cholera than the open drain herein indicated.

June 22. PUBLIC.

HOTELS IN WESTERN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the writer who signs himself "Another Traveller" would confine himself to facts when he writes about hotels, the hotel-keepers would no doubt thank him for pointing out deficiencies in their establishments. There is one hotel in Bombay where the cuisine is entirely under a first-class French *chef*, and although at this place, I am informed, without a single exception, visitors and residents have always spoken highly of the table kept, the proprietor finds it difficult to make both ends meet. Regarding the comfort of rooms, that cannot be helped, for high rents are paid for houses no better than godowns, and the proprietors have to do their best to make the most out of them. There is scarcely a building in Bombay suitable for a hotel, therefore trying to make one like the "Grand" or other hotels in London is quite out of the question.

How is it possible for any hotel-keeper or company to open a hotel on the principle mentioned by "Another Traveller?" There are about seven or eight different clubs in Bombay. Nearly every person's house, on account of high rents, is a boarding-house; so what with the clubs, boarding-houses, and a great number of places of amusement, where liquors are disposed of, even though it be to members or residents, it causes so great a competition to hotels, that it is quite impossible for any hotel to thrive in this dismal city, where no theatre or any other place of amusement will ever pay. There is too much of the "clique" system in Bombay, for anything in the way of hotels or places of amusement, to pay the speculator, and until this system is somewhat broken up, your correspondent can hope for nothing better than at present.

A RESIDENT.

Bombay, June 21.

A PRESENTATION TO A VETERAN PILOT.

MR. D. JOLLEY, the Dock Master, was yesterday evening presented on his retirement from the local Pilot Service with a token of regard and esteem in the shape of a service of silver plate by his brother pilots. The ceremony took place in the officers' sitting-room, at the Sailors' Home, and was witnessed by a large number of gentlemen of the Pilot Service. Sir Henry Morland, Port Officer, presided, and there were present:—Captain Bean, Messrs. Thoburn, Piper, Bean, Conry, Melling, P. N. Wadia, Scott, Bomanjee, and others.

Sir Henry Morland commenced the proceedings by addressing those present. He said Mr. Jolley retired from the service after labouring forty-six years in the department. He retired covered with glory and honour, and it must be a satisfaction to his friends that he was leaving so honourably after serving with them so long. Forty-six years was a long time, and Mr. Jolley, having served since 1842, was just ten years his (Sir Henry's) senior. Sir Henry then briefly sketched Mr. Jolley's career since the day, forty-two years ago, when he joined the Indian Navy as an apprentice, the same service in which he (Sir Henry) was a midshipman. Mr. Jolley served all the grades and rose to the rank of warrant officer, and was appointed to the lightship. After serving both as second and then as chief officer, Mr. Jolley eventually joined the Bombay Pilot Service, where he gradually rose to be second assistant Master Attendant, afterwards first assistant Master Attendant. Throughout all this time he had been well and honourably spoken of, and was of valuable assistance to the department he served. He was then appointed Dock Master of the first wet dock in Asia. Sir Henry concluded his remarks with expressing the hope that Mr. Jolley would be long spared to enjoy a well-earned rest. He hoped that the small token which he was about to give him on behalf of the Pilot Service would often recall to his mind the scenes of an honourable and active career, and that when he brewed the ambrosial fluid and drank it with his family he would think of those whom he had served with so long. (Cheers.)

Mr. Jolley, who was visibly affected, briefly but heartily thanked those who had been so kind as to give such a valuable present. He did not know what he had done to merit such a grand testimonial, as he had merely striven to do his duty.

Every one present bade good-bye to Mr. Jolley and afterwards adjourned to the Apollo Bunder, where Mr. Jolley's health was drunk in champagne. Messrs. Piper, Thoburn, and Bean spoke, and Mr. Jolley again thanked all for their appreciation of his humble but conscientious efforts to do his duty.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 23.—Gymkhana Cricket.
" 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
Departure of H. H. the Gaekwar for Europe per mail steamer.
" 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Third Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10 a.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
" 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
Third Criminal Sessions.
" 29.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Smoking Concert, Volunteer Club, 9 p.m
" 30.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Gymkhana Cricket.
July 2.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 4.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 24.—Bangalore Races.
" 26.—Bangalore Races.
" 28.—Bangalore Races.
" 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
" 9.—Poona Sky Races
" 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. For bottle Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 3-8.

THE NEW ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

THE big pile of buildings in Rampart Row, originally designed for the reception of the Government Central Press, has been taken possession of by the authorities of the Elphinstone College, on re-opening after the expiration of the summer vacation. The Press had for a number of years been accommodated in the old Secretariat building, which was pronounced to be quite unsuited to its present requirements. A committee was therefore appointed in 1881, to report on the question, and they put forward two proposals, one of which was to alter and enlarge the old Secretariat, and the other, to erect an entirely new building for the Press. Government having adopted the latter proposal, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer of the Presidency, was asked to prepare designs, which having been sanctioned by Government, the building was commenced, and the work was very far advanced, when Sir Dinshaw Petit came forward with his offer of the huge shed, known as the Hydraulic Press, to Government, in return for the Elphinstone College, which he wanted to present to the city as the Technical Institute. Government accepted the offer, and the necessary transfer was made. The question of housing the Elphinstone College did not give them any trouble, for it was decided to remove it to the new Central Press building. The building having been nearly completed at that time, no considerable alterations, to suit its altered purpose, could be made without incurring heavy expenditure, which, in these days of universal retrenchment, was out of the question. A building designed and constructed for a purpose which had nothing whatever in common with the one for which it was ultimately utilized, cannot be made to fit in exactly with its new conditions, and it is therefore natural that the structure intended for the Press should fail to give entire satisfaction to its present occupants.

ITS DEFECTS AS A COLLEGE.

If the opinion of the students were taken, they would for the most part be found to be in favour of going back to the old premises at Mahaluxmi. They complain that the wing allotted for the purposes of the College is not so airy as the old building, and that the rooms being much too large for the classes, it is difficult to hear the professors, whose voices are lost in space. Then the building provides no residential quarters for students from the districts, who have been thrown upon their own resources, and it is small comfort to them to be told that it is in contemplation to provide a residence for them in course of time. Among the minor discomforts is one which is felt with particular severity in this season, namely the want of any provision for drinking. There are indeed water pipes on the ground floor, but it is urged that they might be supplemented with one or two earthen chatties and water pots. These are among the reasons for which the boys long for a return to the freedom of the Flats, although the breeze they enjoyed there was not always of the purest, and would fain return to the extensive grounds around the College, where they could play cricket, foot-ball or lawn-tennis. Nor do they like the change from the comparative quiet and seclusion of their old place to one of the busiest parts of the city, where the incessant jingling of the tramway bells does not seem to contribute to their equanimity. Such are the feelings with which the students regard their removal from Mahaluxmi to the Fort.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

But it may happen that after they have settled down in their new habitation for some time and grown more familiar with their surroundings, they will learn to weigh some of the advantages of their present situation against its disadvantages. Added to the convenience of a central locality, they have now the advantage of being placed near the centres of intellectual activity, and in close proximity to the University Library, which, it is to be hoped, will now number among its readers more than the couple of students, who, we were informed by Sir Raymond West in his last Convocation speech, had, up till then, availed themselves of it. While the students are not satisfied with the removal of the College to the Fort, the employés in the Central Press are disappointed to find their destination suddenly changed from the very spacious and comfortable building intended for them to one which could not be rendered quite suitable for the purpose of a press, although the Government have made an outlay of something like half-a-lakh in making alterations.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The building now occupied by the Elphinstone College is in the Gothic style and forms three sides of a rectangle. Having been originally designed for the prosaic purposes of a press, it does not pretend to ornamentation in any great degree; but it is nevertheless a noble looking building and is a decided [illegible] to the vicinity. The [illegible] two main wings, the east and the west. The east wing which faces the road is 256 feet long, while the one facing the sea is 177 feet in length. The building consists of a ground-floor, a first-floor and a second-floor, with a tower as the central feature. In front of the east wing there is an open arcade, 12 feet wide, for the public, and an open veranda h is provided in the inner quadrangle, affording protection from sun and rain to the occupants while going from one side to another. In the centre of the building, at the main entrance, is a staircase, seven feet wide, and there are six minor ones in other parts of the building. The structure is faced with Coorla stone, and a very solid kind of elegance appears to have been the aim of the architect. The actual cost of the building, which is still undergoing some finishing touches, cannot yet be ascertained, but its approximate value might safely be put down at seven lakhs. The building is a vast pile, occupying 27,000 square yards, and the cost of construction per cubic feet, it is calculated, will be a little more than four annas. The entire work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Murzban. But it is fair to mention that the second-floor was built from the design of Mr. Adams, Architectural Executive Engineer.

THE COLLEGE QUARTERS.

The College occupies the east wing, which seems to afford sufficient accommodation. The side on the west, although it is partially shut out from the sea breeze, would have been very much preferable; but it is said that the College authorities were unable to occupy that part of the building on account of insufficient accommodation. Whatever the drawbacks of the portion which they occupy may be, there is nothing to complain of on the score of accommodation. The rooms, if anything, are too large for the classes, which appear, as it were, to be lost in them. The furniture at present is very meagre, a few old tables and benches, and the inevitable black board, being the only equipment of the classes. Such poor and scanty furniture, in a new and extensive building, gives one an idea of "magnificent poverty." But it may be noted, however, that this condition of things is only temporary, and that Mr. Wimbridge has been commissioned to supply new furniture, which, we may safely anticipate, will be something tasteful and artistic as well as serviceable.

THE LABORATORY.

One of the large rooms on the ground-floor is taken up by the laboratory, while another will contain the gymnasium. On the first-floor is a room intended for the exclusive use of girl students, and another for the Sanscrit Shastris. The library and the principal's private room take up a portion of the second-floor, while the tower, which is not yet completed, will be utilized for the principal's residence. A hall is specially reserved for the purpose of social intercourse between teachers and the taught.

STATE RECORDS.

The western portion of the building will contain the State records. At present some of these records are mouldering in an unsubstantial and ancient building in Barrack Lane, and a part in the late Medical Stores premises, in Apollo Street, which is another old building. The Government, possibly taking a warning from the fire which, some time ago, destroyed some of the State papers in Poona, decided to concentrate them all in one substantial building, which may afford sufficient protection from fire as well as theft. There are some tons of manuscript and printed matter, all lying together in heaps, and the Government have entrusted Professor Forrest with the duty of evolving order out of chaos. There are two lakhs of volumes in manuscript alone, while some thousands besides that are printed, consequently the task of cataloguing, classifying and arranging them all is by no means a light one to the Professor, especially as he is doing this work in addition to his ordinary duties. Some of these records have already been removed to their new place, where they are piled up for the present in a regular mound, the work of arranging them on [illegible] the floor having been only just begun.

The south side of the building is yet vacant, as it has not yet been decided to what purpose it shall be devoted.

ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. MEDUSA.

News has been received from Marmagao that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Medusa, Captain Sbutega, met with an accident to her machinery off Marmagao, and was forced to anchor. The Medusa left Bombay on the 13th instant, bound for Ceylon and China. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada took her in tow to proceed to Bombay. They found the monsoon so strong, that after proceeding some distance, the attempt to reach Bombay was relinquished. The two vessels accordingly returned to Marmagao, and in the passage they collided, and the Medusa received damage, which is now being repaired at Marmagao. The Coconada arrived in Bombay yesterday morning.

TO DEAF PERSONS! Invisible Sound Magnifiers, to be worn in the ears, Rs. 1-12 per pair.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

HINDU LAW IN BOMBAY.—I.

A PLEA FOR ITS CODIFICATION.

IN his admirable monograph, which is also probably the last of his public writings, on India, the late Sir Henry Maine observes that if the laws of property, contract and procedure were uncertain, divers and complex, "the Indian staples raised over an enormous area by small cultivators would probably never reach the coast." (a) Though it may strike one as a novel, it is by no means an incorrect estimate to make of the long succession of efforts, extending back to more than a quarter of a century, made from time to time by the Indian Legislature to place its laws on a fixed, uniform and well-classified basis. The great objection to it which at the

CAN WE HOLD OUR OWN?

Under this heading the June number of the *Fortnightly Review* has an article in which, as it is generally believed, Sir Charles Dilke discusses the question of the English National defences. He writes :—

We do not propose to enter into any questions of naval strategy such as those that have been raised by Admirals Colomb and Elliot. But our navy must surely at least be strong enough to keep the seas clear of cruisers and privateers, and to protect our commerce as well as to deal with the fleets of both Russia and France, whether that be done by blockade or by some other means; for if it cannot do this our immense carrying trade—three-fourths of that of the whole world—will leave us; and Lord Charles Beresford was therefore within the mark when he said that in case of war with France at the present time, even supposing we were victorious, if we could not stop cruisers and privateers, war would cost us at least £500,000,000. In order to protect ourselves against this loss it is clearly not enough that we should have more ships and guns than the French. Our fleet must be greatly stronger than any likely concentration of possible enemies at any one point. Is it? We have recently had a fair means of putting the question to the test. Last February a rumour was current that we had entered into an alliance with Italy, by which we had undertaken to protect her from naval attack. France had good reasons for wishing to know the truth. The French fleet was ordered to Genoa. The French dockyards were busy with the preparation of every war vessel for sea. A rumour of an intended attack on Spezzia was spread. The English fleet moved in response to the challenge. Happily for us, that gave the answer to the question which France thus asked. For the moment French statesmen had gained all that they desired. The French Admiral who had been placed in command of the mock expedition went off to another station. The incident was ended. But had the French fleet at that moment made an actual attack upon the English, our admiral must either have fled ignominiously to take shelter under the guns of Malta, or have had to yet more terrible experience of having every English vessel sunk. That is a statement which cannot be gainsaid if ship is compared with ship and gun with gun. But is that the worst? Does the story of our weakness end here? Mr. Stanhope, under the present arrangements, though he is not responsible for the navy, is responsible for the guns with which the navy is armed. He has assured us that it takes three years to make one of the big guns of our greater ships. We know that the life of a modern ship gun is limited by about 200 rounds. Have we, then, such ample store of these monsters that if our fleet has had to expend 200 rounds per gun the fleet can be re-supplied with guns? If we have not guns for the fleet they are only ready at the arsenals, ready at the gunmakers', but available at the dockyards for immediate shipment, what must happen? We do not ask what would happen if France should concentrate in the Channel, as in February she concentrated in the Mediterranean a fleet superior to our own. We ask only what would happen if our victorious fleet had, in a naval engagement, found it necessary to expend 200 rounds per gun. Who that knows anything of the utter uncertainties of modern naval warfare will say that that is an extreme suggestion? No man, not the highest naval authority in this kingdom, can say what the struggle for victory with a great naval force would now involve. Unless, therefore, our fleet can at least send back for instant refitment to our harbours every vessel that has been to this extent engaged, we are undone. What then are the facts? When the other day the Temeraire put to sea it was found that two of her eleven-inch guns were worthless. The inner casing of steel was cracked. Here were the guns ready in dock to be lifted into her at once? If for a whole fleet it would be needful to be ready to supply them, unless the fruits of victory are to be thrown away, surely two at least were under the cranes ready for instant shipment. It must have been an affair of half an hour at most to commence the work from the moment that the Temeraire entered the dock! Is it credible that in this island, the workshop of the world, there should not have been ready in any dock two surplus guns to supplement the unfortunate deficiency? Alas, it is true. The two guns for the Temeraire had to be taken from an important fort in the mouth of the Thames. Only by robbing our poor land defence could even one ship be supplied with the first deficiency that appeared in her armament. Mr. Weyl, the greatest naval authority in France, has recently published a study on the English navy. What does Mr. Weyl say in regard to this matter of our armament. We quote from the *Times* review of his book, which, as it will be seen, is forced to conclusion. "Our old ordnance," Mr. Weyl tells us, "is worth nothing at all, our new gives us all manner of trouble. It would be difficult for England to go to war to-morrow, because people cannot fight without guns. 'Strange that the richest of countries should in this matter of artillery be inferior to all Continental Powers.'" "It is humiliating," adds the *Times*, "to have these things said of us by a, for the nonce, goodnatured rival, but the bitterness of the criticism lies in its truth."

THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

What, then, he asks, is the actual condition of our Army? and proceeds to answer the question as follows :—

question of our being able to strike a counter-blow somewhere or other, let us take simply the case of our home defences. The recent demand which has been made by the military authorities for a sum of ten millions and an addition of, we believe, about 11,000 men, seems moderate enough in presence of the fact, mentioned by Lord Wolseley, that our army will, after that addition, be considerably less than it was in 1860. But the real nature of the demand for the additional men is even a stronger illustration of the weakness of the system under which successive Secretaries of State fear to make some addition to their budgets lest they should contrast unfavourably with those of their predecessors and successors. When Lord Cardwell's scheme of short service was introduced it was based on an arrangement by which our infantry were always to have one battalion at home for every battalion abroad. The system of the supply of men and of recruiting depended upon this. It was some years ago shown with mathematical precision that the whole system, the whole efficient working of our infantry, must break down if the battalions at home were not kept up with strong cadres for the training of recruits, and if each battalion abroad had not one at home with out the recruiting for it. The moment, therefore, the necessity arises for increasing our colonial garrisons, for supplying more men to India, or for a lengthened occupation of Egypt, either fresh battalions or depots must be created at home to correspond with those abroad. Yet though this necessity is written broad upon the original scheme nothing has been done to meet the fact that we have now had ever since 1882 at least seven battalions abroad in excess of the number at home. Nothing adequate has been done to strengthen the cadres on which the efficiency of our infantry depends. It is for this purpose that the greater number of the men and a large part of the increased money is required. It must be remembered that in this sum of ten millions no allowance has been made for the present condition of our barrack accommodation. Mr. Stanhope tells us that the difficulty of finding barracks would interfere with an increase of men. This is not true because for the temporary emergency and during the summer troops could be encamped whilst barracks were being built. But what steps has he himself been taking to remedy this defect? The story which has been recently told by Sir L. Nicholson, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, to Lord Randolph Churchill's Committee illustrates the danger of our present system in a far more important matter than barracks, though as a question of the health of the troops that is itself a serious question. But, say the economists, we have spent far greater sums on our army in proportion than the French or the Germans. Why this preparation with them, why this want of preparation with us? In all these calculations the fact is quietly omitted that whilst we have been steadily reducing our debt ever since the Crimean War with hardly an annual break, France has since 1870 converted what was then an annual interest of 386,000,000f. on debt into a present annual interest of 626,000,000f. on debt. Though part of this enormous increase has been incurred for civil expenditure, by far the largest part of the capital represented by the difference has been expended on re-armament, fortifications and military supplies generally. The comparison of Budget with Budget is therefore ridiculous, even if the country did not already pay a very heavy tax also in the effect on trade of abstracting from the population men of all classes who are not paid for at the market rate. Whereas the capital of the public debt of France about equals the national income, the capital of the public debt of England, with all its long inheritance of the past, is half the national income. Germany has similarly expended, almost entirely, her military resources, the whole of the enormous indemnity received from France after the 1870 campaign. It is likely enough that there may have been some waste in our expenditure, but when the question arises between this and the general question of national safety we cannot admit that as a matter of commercial prudence it is safe to allow such risks as we now run to continue for an hour whilst we are hunting about for the peace that may be saved. Let us secure our national wealth and liberty first, and investigate possible economies afterwards.

This, then, in broad outline, is the case which Lord Wolseley has again and again in memorandum after memorandum pressed upon Mr. Stanhope, or on predecessors who must have passed on those warnings to him. Can it be right that any political considerations should cause it to be left unnoticed, unconsidered, by the Cabinet?

THE NAVY.

Speaking of the Navy, Sir Charles writes :—

We have a navy that cannot hold the seas or protect our commerce against the most moderate risks of war. A navy without any supply of guns behind it which can enable it to refit after even victorious action. A navy which has to protect a commerce of which that of France is a mere decimal. An army having to protect an empire more extensive and more vulnerable, if the seas are not securely ours, than any other empire in the world. Yet in mere numbers that army reckoning only as a small fraction of the armies which have a far more easy task to fulfil. An army not organised at all on the same principle of readiness for instant action as the armies of the Continent, but trusting to the conditions which existed during our great war, and which have entirely disappeared from the Continent. A heterogeneous and inferior artillery armament. An infantry kept in a defective condition by reduced *cadres*, in absolute violation of the principle on which its system was established. A home army of volunteers, not allowed to be efficient despite all their zeal—without artillery, without organisation, without equipment. Home and foreign fortresses and coaling-stations unfinished and unarmed, and, in addition, inadequately garrisoned. Mr. Stanhope told us in the debate on the Army Estimates that he had as his advisers the men in whom the country had confidence—Lord Wolseley, Sir Redvers Buller, General Brackenbury. Yes, advisers whose advice one rejects and whose warnings one puts away in a drawer: names useful to be dangled before the House of Commons; men whom one gags that one may use them as authorities for statements against which they have protested. How Mr. Stanhope has dealt with these warnings we may see from Lord Salisbury's indignation and from Mr. Broderick's talk. "They had Lord Wolseley's testimony," says that gentleman, "that he had entire confidence in the way Mr. Stanhope was grappling with the great questions involved." Really! No one, unless it was Mr. Broderick, was deceived by what went on in the House of Lords. Yet even there Lord Wolseley said nothing like this. Lord Wolseley feels so strongly the necessity for upholding the Union that he was determined not to play into the hands of those who would endanger it. The Union is a sacred cause, but there is one that is more sacred still, and that is the defence of this kingdom, of its existence, of the food of the people, and of the national wealth by which they live.

THE DECLINE OF AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.

In an article on "The Coming Reign of Plenty" by Prince Kropotkin in the *Nineteenth Century* facts are adduced to show that it is in great part due to the decline of agriculture in England and not to the increase of the population that food stuffs are now so largely imported from India, Russia and America. Some of the Prince's figures are very suggestive.

Thirty years ago the soil of Britain nourished one inhabitant on every two acres cultivated: why does it require now three acres in order to nourish the same inhabitant? The answer is plain: merely and simply because agriculture has fallen into neglect during the last thirty years. In fact, the area under wheat has been reduced since 1853-60 by full 1,590,000 acres, and therefore the average crop of the last four years was below the average crop of 1853-60 by more than 40,000,000 bushels; and this deficit alone represents the food of more than *seven million inhabitants*. At the same time the area under barley, oats, beans, and other spring crops has also been reduced by further 560,000 acres, which, at the low average of thirty bushels per acre, would represent the cereals necessary to complete the above for the same 7,000,000 inhabitants. And so we can say that if the United Kingdom imports cereals for 17,000,000 inhabitants instead of 10,000,000, it is simply because more than 2,000,000 acres have gone out of cultivation. But the same decrease is seen under the heads of green crops and the like. The area under potatoes has been reduced by 280,000 acres; under turnips by 180,000 acres; and although there is an increase under the heads of mangold, carrots, &c., still the aggregate area under all these crops has been reduced by a further 330,000 acres, and under flax by 140,000 acres. An increase of area is found only for permanent pasture (2,800,000 acres) and grass under rotation (1,600,000 acres); but we should look in vain for a corresponding increase of live stock.

In short, it is not the increase of population nor its increased consumption which has upset the relative importance of homegrown and imported wheat and cereals altogether. It is chiefly the desertion, the abandonment of agriculture. Each crop requiring human labour has had its area reduced; and one-third of the agricultural labourers have been sent away since 1861 to reinforce the ranks of the unemployed in the cities, so that, far from being overpopulated, the fields of Britain are *starved of human labour*, as James Caird used to say. The British nation does not work on her soil; she is prevented from doing so; and the would-be economists complain that the soil will not nourish its inhabitants! *Tel seigneur, telle terre* would be the answer of the French peasants.

I once took a knapsack and went on foot out of London, through Sussex. I had read Leonce de Lavergne's work and expected to find a soil busily cultivated; but neither under London, nor still less further South, did I see men in the fields. All the road walk for twenty miles without crossing anything but moors, reated as pheasant-shooting grounds to "London gentlemen," as the labourers said. "Ungrateful soil" was my first thought; but then I would occasionally come to a farm at the crossing of two roads and see the same soil bearing a rich crop; and my next thought was, *Tant vaut l'homme, tant vaut la terre*. Later on I saw the rich fields of the midland counties; and even there I was struck by not perceiving the same busy human labour which I was accustomed to admire on the Belgian and French fields. But I record with wonder when I learnt that only 1,383,000 men and women in England and Wales are working in the fields, while more than 16,000, belong to the "professional, domestic, indefinite, and unproductive class," as these pitiless statisticians say. 1,400,000 human beings cannot productively cultivate an area of 37,000,000 acres, unless they resort to the Bonanza farm's methods of culture. And now again, taking Harrow as the centre of my excursions, I may walk five miles towards London, or turning the back to it, coast or west, and I shall see nothing but meadow land on which they hardly crop two tons of hay per acre—scarcely enough to keep alive one milch cow on each two or three acres. Man is conspicuous by his absence from those meadows; he rolls them with a every two or three years; then he disappears until the time has come to crop. And that within 10 miles from Charing Cross, close to a city with 5,000,000 inhabitants supplied with Flemish and Jersey potatoes, French salads and Canadian apples. In the hands of the Paris gardeners, each thousand acres situated within the same distance from the city would be cultivated by at least 2,000 human beings, who would get vegetables to the value of from 50*l.* to 300*l.* per acre. But here the acres which only need human hands to become an inexhaustible source of golden crops, lie idle, and they say to us, "Heavy clay!" without even knowing that in the hands of man there are no infertile soils; that the most fertile soil is not in the prairies of America, nor in the Russian steppes; that they are in the peat-bogs of Ireland, on the sand downs of the Northern Sea coast, on the craggy mountains of the Rhine, where they have been made by man's hands.

It will be said, of course, that the above opinion strangely contrasts with the well-known superiority of British agriculture. Do we not know, indeed, that British crops average twenty-eight bushels of wheat per acre, while in France they reach only fifteen bushels? Does it not stand in all almanacks that Britain gets every year 175,000,000*l.* sterling worth of animal produce—milk, cheese, meat and wool—from her fields? All that is true, and there is no doubt that in many respects British agriculture is superior to that of many other nations. As regards obtaining the greatest amount of produce with the least amount of labour, Britain undoubtedly took the lead until she was superseded by America. Again as regards the fine breeds of cattle, the splendid state of the meadows and the results obtained in separate farms, there is much to be learned from Britain. But a closer acquaintance with British agriculture also discloses many features of inferiority. However splendid, a meadow remains a meadow, much inferior in productivity to a cornfield; and the fine breeds of cattle appear to be poor creatures as long as each ox requires three acres of land to be fed upon. Certainly, one may indulge in some admiration at the average twenty-eight bushels grown in this country; but when we learn that only 2,500,000 acres, out of the cultivated 50,000,000, bear such crops, we are quite disappointed. Any one could obtain like results if he were to put all his manure into one-twentieth part of the area which he cultivates. Again, the twenty-eight bushels no longer appear to us so satisfactory when we learn that without any manuring, merely by means of a good culture, they have obtained at Rothamstead an average of fourteen bushels per acre from the same plot of land for forty consecutive years; while with manuring they obtain thirty-eight bushels, instead of twenty-eight, and under the allotment system the crops reach forty, fifty, and occasionally fifty-seven bushels per acre.

As to the comparison with France, it is of no value, because France carries on both systems of culture extensive and intensive, and where intensive culture (with manuring) is resorted to, as in the North and Ille de France, the results are the same as in this country. Besides, France grows her average fifteen bushels on an area which covers one-fifth of the cultivated area and almost one-seventh of the aggregate territory; and her net imports of cereals and flour make only about one-twentieth part of her annual consumption, and only occasionally reach one-tenth. So that France nourishes from 170 to 178 inhabitants per square mile, while this country provides with home-grown food only 145 out of the 290 persons who inhabit each square mile of her territory; and when we take into account the inferior food of the Irish, and the Scotch highlanders, and the poor figure, we must say that the average food of the French is inferior to the average food in this country. But, as already said, we must not compare extensive agriculture with intensive; if we intend to make a fair comparison we must take another country of intensive culture—for instance, Belgium; and there the comparison will be not in favour of these islands.

Belgium also grows an average of 27 8-10 bushels of wheat per acre; but her wheat area is relatively twice as large as that of the United Kingdom: it covers one-eleventh part of the cultivated area, one-twelfth of the aggregate territory. Besides, Belgium cultivates on a larger scale industrial plants, and although she keeps the same amount of cattle on the acre as the United Kingdom, her aggregate crops of cereals are five times larger with regard to the cultivated area, and seven times larger with regard to the aggregate territory. As to those who will not fail to say that the soil of Belgium is certainly more fertile than that of this country, let me answer in the words of Laveleye, that "only one-half, or less, of the territory offers natural conditions which are favourable for agriculture;" the other half consists of a gravelly soil, or sands, "the natural sterility of which could be overpowered only by heavy manuring." Man—not Nature—has given to the Belgian soil its present productivity. With this soil, and labour, Belgium succeeds in supplying nearly all the food of a population which is denser than that of England and Wales, and numbers 514 inhabitants to the square mile.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed daily with Rowlands' Odonto. All dentists allow that neither washes or pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself. It whitens the teeth, prevents and arrest decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Rowlands' Essence of Tyre is a harmless preparation for dyeing the hair a permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and stored keepers for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Gardens London, and avoid spurious imitations.

A VISIT TO SARAH BERNHARDT.

Mr. F. C. Philips, in the *Weekly Scotsman*, has given an account of a visit he paid to Madame Sarah Bernhardt on New Year's eve at the Porte St. Martin theatre. The curtain had just fallen on the fourth act of La Tosca, and he writes :—

The Tosca has stabbed the villain Scarpia who has sunk to the floor, mortally wounded. Scarpia is a great cleric; the Tosca, like most Italians, is very devout, and, as the eminent churchman's spirit passes away, she takes from the wall a large crucifix, lays it on the dead man's breast, and then places a lighted candle on either side of him. The act being over, I went, by invitation, to Madame Bernhardt's *loge*, an elderly lady preceding me and entering the box about the same moment. Sarah Bernhardt was stretched out on a chair, the embodiment, not so much of an exhausted woman, as of one from whom every vestige of energy and every spark of vital force had vanished. As the *tragedienne*, then, leant back in her big *fauteuil*, three of her maids were doing their utmost to "bring her round;" one was bathing Madame Bernhardt's head, another chafing her hands, and a third endeavouring to pour some hot *bouillon* down her throat. I was watching this strange scene with the greatest interest, when the elderly lady whom I had noticed startled us almost out of our wits by suddenly exclaiming in agonising accents. "Oh, my darling, you've been overdoing it! You're killing yourself! You must really *not* work so hard. Eight performances a week! You must take a rest, *ma cherie*." And at this in a breath, with a ring Sarah Bernhardt the ghost of a chance of getting in a word of expostulation, even edgewise! In a concluding burst the old lady remarked, in a tone of the utmost concern and of even patronising cordiality—"*Eh bien*; I wont keep you waiting any longer. I'll get back to my place. Good bye, dearest!" kissed the Tosca on both cheeks, and departed. No sooner had the door of the box closed on this gushing dame than Sarah, exhausted as she was, gathered all her slowly returning energy together, leapt to her feet, and exasperated at what had happened, shrieked "*Quelle est cette femme? Jene'ai jamais vue—jamais, jamais!*" It was certainly one of the most amusing things I ever saw. I may mention that during the short time I was in Madame Bernhardt's *loge*, a sheaf of telegrams arrived—one of them from a distinguished London editor—wishing the *tragedienne une bonne annee*.

SARAH'S PETS.

The next afternoon I went to make a call upon Madame Sarah, at her hotel, Boulevard Pereire, No. 56. The door was opened by a gigantic man-servant, standing some six feet six—a Patagonian, or Brazilian, I imagine, whom Sarah had brought back from South America on her return from the tour which caused so much talk. The *salon* into which I was ushered by this functionary is deserving a more detailed description than I can enter upon here; but I will sketch its salient points. Over the mantel piece is a large life-size drawing of Maurice Bernhardt, Sarah's recently married son, by whose side is a big dog, magnificently painted. There are no windows to the room, all the light coming to from the top, as in an artist's studio. On the left, as you enter this characteristic room, is a life-size figure in clay, on which Sarah Bernhardt was working as often as she could snatch an hour from her busy day. A striking feature of the room is a large divan covered with furs, standing to the right of the low hearth, on which a glorious fire of pine logs was blazing and filling the room with the fragrant odour which somehow you never notice outside a French house. Any number of flowers were scattered about and some enormous wreaths or *couronnes*, recently presented to the great *artiste* by enthusiastic admirers of the theatre, here and there you see a variety of curious figures and *bizarre* knicknacks, some of the results of the South American *tournie*. The *comble* of eccentricity is to be found in the far corner of the room, in the shape of a huge cage, rising from floor to ceiling, containing Sarah's young lions. When I had somewhat recovered from my first feelings of surprise at this singular development of room-decoration, I approached the cage wherein "Tigrette," Madame Bernhardt's tigress, was formerly confined, and which now was tenanted by a leonine brood, and stood looking intently at their gambols, not, however, I am free to confess, without many inward tremors a qualms. Tigrette, on the occasion of my second very slight, and I recollected having been told by Bidel, the famous *dompteur*, that the cruel carnivora when reared in captivity are far more dangerous than their wild brethren. "Are they quiet?" I asked "Oh, yes," answered the Patagonian Hercules—"very quiet, especially Scarpia." Thus emboldened, I stretched out my hand to pat Scarpia's head, and was rewarded for my temerity by a snap which made me jump backwards with the agility of a pantomimist. "I thought you, said they, were very quiet?" I observed to the Patagonian, who was smiling, enjoying the scene. "Oh, yes, sir, so they are—all very quiet. That was only his play when he grabbed at Monsieur." So saying, and leaving it to me to believe as much or as little of it as I chose, he left the room, returning in about a quarter of an hour with a great bowl of milk. To unfasten the cage was the work of an instant, and before I could save myself by precipitate flight, the mad things were bounding and galloping all over the room, jumping from chair to divan, and from divan to chair, dancing round me, crouching at my feet as though meditating a spring at my throat, and then, to my inexpressible relief, making straight for the bowl of milk which stood, where the milk was waiting for them. Madame not appearing, I took advantage of a favourable moment to place the *salon* door between myself and these pretty creatures, which I admired in exact proportion to the distance which separated us. When I called again in the Boulevard Pereire a few days afterwards, I found that the lions had been removed, and their places taken by between two and three hundred birds, whose warblings and chatterings made it almost impossible to hear yourself speak. Sarah Bernhardt was this time *chez elle*—sitting to an artist for her crayon portrait as the "Tosca." I had been asked to breakfast with the *diva*, and with me was M. Pierre Berton who is not only an actor second to none, but a brilliant scholar; and I am careful to mention this eminent man, because I believe that he will accompany Sarah Bernhardt to London this summer and continue to play the leading part in "La Tosca" at the Lyceum. It was M. Berton who created the principal role in "Dora," which had such a long run in London in that admirable adoption of M. Sardou's work, "Diplomacy." In the *salle-a-manger* I found, besides the *invites*, most of Madame Bernhardt's clever dogs—eleven in number—which with seventeen servants comprise her little establishment. Of these canine pets, two are greyhounds, one a Russian boarhound, another an English terrier, and one or two Scotch collies. The *maitresse deceans* sits at the head of the table on a raised chair, a kind of throne, and in her flowing robes gives one the idea of a queen—a young sovereign, too, for even now she does not look more than five and thirty at the very outside.

STRANGELY SUPERSTITIOUS.

The breakfast talk turning on the absurd sentence which had just been passed on M. Carvalho, the director of the ill-fated Opera Comique (who subsequently successfully appealed against it.) Sarah Bernhardt gave us a detailed and most amusing account of the night when she herself was "Burnt out" in the Rue Chaussee d' Antin several years ago. She was uninsured at the time, and one Thursday received a visit from an agent of one of the companies who had brought her the necessary formal documents to sign—in fact, the policy of insurance. "Oh!" said Sarah, "I'm too busy to go into it to-day. Call again, will you?—"Certainly, Mademoiselle, with pleasure. I'll come to-morrow to get your signature, which is now all that remains to be done to complete the insurance."—"What!" she exclaimed, "sign anything on a Friday! Never in the world! I could not do such a thing! Come on Saturday morning, and I'll complete the matter." The next night the beautiful *appartement* in the Rue Chaussee d'Antin was burnt, and with it every vestige of Sarah's property, while she had to pay 25,000 francs compensation for the damage done to the goods and chattels of the other *locataires*. She made us scream with laughter as she told us in her inimitable manner of the rescue of her old grandmother who then lived with her; how the *vieille dome* was carried down the burning stairs by a young *gommeux* in evening garb who made her bestride his shoulders, albeit, she was in the most complete *deshabille*; how little Maurice her son, then about six, couldn't be persuaded that the fire was anything but a *spectacle* got up for his particular benefit and how, clapping his hands with glee, he gaily demanded, as he was being carried away from the scene of the conflagration, "*Qu'est ce que c'est qu capetite maman—un feu d'artifice?*" It was as I have shown anything but a case of "firework" for Sarah who was, however, none the less determined to tell us the *alpha* and *omega* of it.

Yet another story of this *enfant gate* she told us. It was the morning of his birthday a few days after the fire, and with the first streak of down Maurice rushed into his mother's room, with "*Bon jour petite maman! Aujourd' hui'ai six ans, n'es ce pas?*"—Oh, mon fils!"—"*Eh bien, ou donc mes six ans? Je veux mes six ans! Donnes moi mes six ans!*" "Finding it impossible to explain matters to him," added Sarah, and as he was making enough noise for a dozen children, I took him up in my arms and—"—Well you will imagine what happened when I tell you that Madame Sarah finished the sentence by an expressive bit of pantomime consisting of three sounding slaps of the hands. It pleases Sarah Bernhardt to be told that she is getting stouter, as she undoubtedly is. Those who know the singular charm of her manner will not require any assurance concerning it on my part; those who are unacquainted with Madame Bernhardt would hardly realise her gaiety and her winning ways by reading any words of mine. She is richly covered with tact, and makes you go away with the gratifying idea that your visit has not only conferred the greatest possible amount of pleasure upon her, but has been the one solitary thing for which she has longed and which is to her as the oasis in the desert is to the weary traveller. Sarah Bernhardt likes to hear all about the London actresses, speaks in very flattering terms of Mrs. Bernard-Beere's talent, and perhaps inquires what our leading histrions make a year by the exercise of their art.

She herself gets 1,500 francs (£60) for each representation, as including a matinee, there are eight performances in a week. That comes to the respectable figure of £480 *par semiane*. Not so bad as times go, even for the leading *tragedienne* of the century.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

FRENCH POLITICAL WOMEN.

Mr. Lynn Lynton, in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*, has an interesting article on the above subject, and from it we take the following extract :—

In his first years Louis XIV. reigned like a man, influenced by his ministers and enlightened by events. He outraged morality sorely enough by his cynical indifference to appearances, when he showed himself in public with his wife Marie Therese and his two mistresses, in an amicable family party together. But as yet the women were on the outside of his council chamber; and even Madame de Montespan in the camp was not so fatal a presence as was, later, Madame de Maintenon in her boudoir. There was a spice of romance in this beautiful young woman confronting the dangers and disagreeables of the camp to be near her royal lover, which recalls the "beaux jours" of Agnes Sorel—that most charming of all the improprieties whose beauty wrought the destinies of France—a spice of romance which matches in its own way the tender perfume of sentiment, love, and unfeigned repentance which makes Louise de la Valliere, whom she supplanted, the modern Magdalene. La Vallier's three children, however, take something away from the virginal grace of her despair; just as the bold mourning of M. de Montespan makes one forget the romantic heroism of the mistress for sympathy with the deserted husband. When the liaison between Louis and Madame de Montespan was complete the husband appeared at court in deep mourning, asked by the King, Why! for whom! he answered, "Sire, I have lost my wife." For this piece of marital effrontery he was exiled by lettre de crahet—one of those brief rescripts which in their eleven words—"M. or Madame, vous vous rendrez a—, pour y attendre des ordres"—ruined fortunes and wrecked lives without the power of appeal or restitution. There is an odd little uncertainty about Louis' feelings for Madame de Montespan that is not generally noted. Before she had conquered him he one day said to Mademoiselle de la Valliere, "Elle voudrait bien que je l'ai-masse, mais elle se trompe." After she had taken possession she said in her turn, "Il ne m'aime pas, mais il se croit redevable a ses sujets et a sa propre grandeur, d'avoir pour maitresse la plus belle femme de son royaume."

Mademoiselle de Fontanges was another of the Grand Monarque's mouths, for whose attraction he made all manner of passionate efforts. When she had effectively singed her wings, borne a child and thereby lost her beauty, he turned from her in disgust, and would not visit her again. She had nothing for it, poor moth; but the Abbaye of Port-Royal seclusion, sorrow, and penitence till she died. All these, however, were unimportant as political events, and were mere flashes in the pan compared with the power gained by "la veuve Scarron." First the Gouvernante of Madame de Montespan's children, then her supplanter—as she had supplanted Mademoiselle de la Valliere—and finally the Kings Morganatic wife and the mistress of France, Madame de Maintenon gathered up into herself the dying embers of the erotic fire that had burned so long and hotly, and extinguished the last spark with holy water. In the first days of her power the glory which had begun to waver was suddenly revived, and the brilliant sunshine of success which had accompanied the King's earlier years once more illumined his path. But Madame de Maintenon was as politically muddlesome as she was morally narrow minded, as arbitrary as she was superstitious, and as weak as she was obstinate. She made mistakes and let loose disasters, and stuck to her text, as women do. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; the League of Augsburg; the Palatinate put to fire and sword by order of Louis, instigated by herself and de Louvois, her creature and creation; the disastrous war of succession, inspired by her; the nomination of that foolish Chamillart to the post of Minister of War and of Finance; the war conducted by him and her and the King from the gloomy depths of her private apartment; the persecution of the Jansenists of Port-Royal—their houses razed and the very foundations ploughed over; Fe'en'lon disgraced and banished; an endless succession of theological quarrels; gloomy superstitions and a perpetual atmosphere of penitential discomfort; discontent everywhere; judicial blindness, seeing nothing of the nemesis shaping itself on the horizon; the cruelty inherent in a woman who has power and is priest-directed—all these were the consequences of Madame de Maintenon's reign. In his absolute submission to this hard and gloomy old woman with its bitter conditions, well might the King cry grievously, "Quand j'etais roi!" as every now and then, returning on himself, he contrasted his present state of moral abasement and political nullity with his former autocracy and glory. His pleasant vices had at last become his scourges, and the man who had taken wives from their husbands and made unmarried girls the mothers of his children, was now in leading-strings, held by an unlovely and ancient fanatic who, occupied in "making her soul," took it in hand to make his too, on the narrowest and hardest lines on which the process can be based.

Between la Montespan and Madame de Maintenon, the frank sinner was more charming than the redeemed saint, and on the whole did quite as much good and infinitely less harm. If had not been for this fatal woman the reign of Louis XIV. would probably have been glorious to the end. Rich in men of mark and genius, there was not a part of human life and knowledge that had not its immortal illustrator, but "la reine Scarron" was the evil genius under whose shadow all was made, and the last state was so bad that it makes one forget the first.

But whatever might be the faults of Louis XIV. in his early days of high-handed license and his later of senile submission, he stands as a pattern of manliness and morality compared with the successor. Yet outside this disastrous weakness for women with its consequences, Louis XV. was fine natured and amiable enough, and had in him the elements of a better man than ever came to be realised. Women ruined him. His reign all through was essentially feminine, and "his cotillons I., II., III.," as Frederick the Great called the successive dominations of Mesdames de Chateauerroux, de Pompadour, and du Barri, were at once the shame of France and the ruin of the King. To Louis XV., even less than to the Grand Monarque, were there any obstacles to his pleasures, any barriers against his desires. "Le bien-aime," as he was called, he narrowed the fond epithet of a whole people into the caresses of individual women; of whom while no one denied what he demanded, many offered more than he sought. And among these were mothers who pressed their handsome daughters on his—notice offered them for such and such consideration, and thought themselves honoured by his acceptance. The first "Cotillon" was one of the four sisters Nesle all of whom passed through the King's hand for his final choice of Madame de Chateauroux—by the way, not so great an intrigante as either of her successors. The second was a bourgeois wife of fair social position, but "not born." The third came out of the gutter; was the natural daughter of obscure parents; and had been a courtesan before she was Jean du Barei's mistress and the nominal wife of his scapegrace brother Guillaume. For French ideas of comparative decency have always demanded that the King's mistresses should be wives, to make their position relatively proper; and in spite of the unmarried exceptions we know of, the rule has been for marriage. Of le Parc aux Cerfs, that mysteriously situated and decorously ordered prison-harem, we need not speak. The dishonoured girls who died of grief and shame, or by their own hand, or were turned out to lead a life of infamy when their day was passed, are like pale spectres heralding the bloody reprisals of 92; for it was Louis XV. himself who made the Revolution possible, and his mistress created the tricoteuses. During his reign it was all rose-color and splendour, fetes, pleasures, beauty, license, roughed, patched, and powdered belles played high and staked more than their gold at the tables; and roughed, patched, and powdered beaux profited by their losses and gained in pleasure what these others lost in honour. A film of vice was over everything, and virtue sank like a stone in the water and was buried out of sight with a corpse in its mouth. Never was there such a mad time of frolic, expenditure, unGurbed desires gratified no matter at what cost for the rich—never such a time of distress for the poor. Those poor, indeed, were made for the rich. They were beasts of burden to carry their treasure, beasts of toil to sow and reap and gather in the harvest which their lords were to enjoy. Their comly wives and fresh young daughters belonged less to the husband, father, or lover, than to the Seigneur should his jaded appetite set that way; and the infamous law of "les premieres" was still on the statute book. But just as at Faux, the arms of Fouquet everywhere blazoned—the sprightly squirrel, emblem of gay and careless frolic—were everywhere followed by the arms of Galbert—the snake, emblem of death and desolation—so the revolution was stealing on, tracking the flying footsteps of this profligate society; and the dance of the patched and powdered rakes and harlots was emphatically the "dance of death."

Had it not been for her position, to which certain vices are inherent, Madame de Lenormand d' Etioles, Madame la Marquise de Pompadour, might have been as noble as she was undeniably strong and intellectual. But the sense of insecurity, the hunting fear of rivals, the need of making hay while the sun shines, the necessity for self-assertion belonging to the role of royal mistress—all that she had in her better than mere brains; and, save for her masterly intelligence, there is scarcely a word of commendation to be said. She was selfish, grasping, extravagant, and proud to almost insanity. In the latter years of her reign she did not rise from her seat even for princes of the blood royal, and she returned no visits even to the highest of her nobility. In a "noel du cour," popular at the time, allusion is made to these ridiculous assumptions.

"De Jesus la naissance
Fit grand bruit a la cour;
Louis en diligence
Fait trouver Pompadour.
'Allons voir cet enfant' lui dit-il, 'ma mignonne.'
'Non,' dit la marquise au roi,
'Qu'on l'apporte chez moi.'
Je ne vais voir personne."

She was France while her reign lasted. She made or unmade ministers; exiled Maurepas for a witty sneer; disgraced the Marquis de Broglie; made the fortunes of du Choiseul, whom afterwards she De Barri destroyed. She arranged treaties; the Quadruple Alliance was her work,—that alliance which began the Seven YearsWar, and left a debt of thirty millions; she was the declared enemy of Parliaments, and the good genius of the manufactures of Severes and Gobelins; she took Louis XV. from his people and surrounded him with a cordon of exclusiveness, forbidding the greater freedom practised by Louis XIV., where officials and magistrates might speak to him at all times on their various matters of business. But she was the patroness of arts and literature, and even coquetted with philosophy, that special bugbear of the superstitious royal debauchee. There was not a Court scandal nor intrigue in which she did not intermeddle, and of which she had not the strings in her hands. But she knew what she was doing and "Apres nous le deluge"—her frequent saying—expressed the truth of her fears and her foresight. But she suffered; and her role was of all the most pitiable. Of a temperament so chilly that she had recourse to regimen and drugs to give herself some kind of artificial warmth, she had to keep affections which were influenced solely by sensuality.—Passionately jealous and fearful of rivals she had not only to see these rivals made happier than herself—as witness Mademoiselle de Romans and her child—but she also arranged and overlooked the Parc aux Cerfs that she might have power over the King even in his infidelities. A king who did nothing but eat, yawn, make love, and talk of tombs or death—a king devoured by lust and ennui as by a mortal sickness—what a lover for a woman like Madame de Pompadour, with her chilly temperament and active intelligence! Truly she suffered; and the proudest and most powerful woman in France was of all others the most miserable. Her rule at last became irksome to Louis, and when she died he felt relief, not loneliness. No longer the flower on his bosom, she had become the chain and bullet fettering his limbs; and his requiem for the woman who had been his mistress for twenty years spoke both his indifference and his nature. Looking out of the window on the day of her funeral and noting the driving rain, he said carelessly, "The Marquise has a bad day for her journey!" As another indication of his indifference, he gave Madame de Mirepoix the rose-coloured portfolio, embroidered with silver and her own auburn hair, which La Pampadour had sent him on her death-bed, with a letter praying him to keep for ever this, her last token of love. Louis has endorsed the letter with these words: "This token of love shall never leave me," and had signed it as a post-mortem kind of vow. All the same he sent the portfalio and the letter, with a more substantial enclosure still to Madame de Mirepoix in recognition

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Retailed in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

MANECKJEE COWASJEE,

COACH-BUILDER & IMPORTER OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES

50, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BUILT TO ORDER ON THE LATEST DESIGNS

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, *NEW* AS WELL AS *SECOND-HAND*, BY KESTERTON AND Co., AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN LONDON BUILDERS, ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

Orders for Carriages from any Firm in Europe executed through my Agent on Moderate Terms.

Repairs Promptly and Neatly Executed.

Estimates furnished on Application.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR INDIA, W. T. ATKINS, Allahabad.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PURER

MÖLLER'S

REGISTERED

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant odour.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S TANNIN WORKS MANCHESTER. **FILTERS**

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, insuch uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

TRADE MARK

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!

HOCKIN'S

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION HEARTBURN, SICKNESS, &c.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S New PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.

In 3d Packets, 6d. 1s 2s 6d Tins EVERYWHERE

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

In Packets, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS

ROYAL PATENT EMERY AND GLASS PAPER

BLOCK Black Leads, Knife Boards, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White " Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 206, C^le PORTLAND S^t LONDON PARIS 1878. MELBOURNE 1880

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)

OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.

LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.

Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks"

DU YOU [illegible] COFFEE ESSENCES surpass all others for cheapness, purity, and strength of flavour? Being distilled by a patent process, they retain the delicate aroma of the finest Coffee, from which they are prepared. They are now used in thousands of Households, Hotels, and Restaurants in Great Britain and the Colonies, and are praised by all. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers. Beware of imitations of Bottles and Labels.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,

Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.

Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.

A Speciality for Hot Climates.

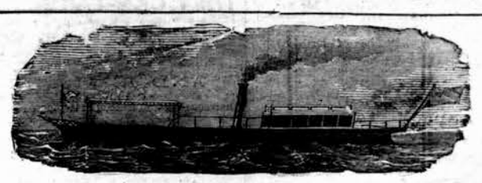
THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care can easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1170 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C^o, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1169 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C^o, PARIS

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris

MONTYON-PRIZE

This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1168 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C^o, PARIS

CHASSAING'S Bi-Digestive WINE

with

Pepsine & Diastase

for

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

"This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the fecalent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from thermal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions." — See THE LANCET, July 27 th. 1872.

Paris, Chassaing & C^o, 6, Avenue Victoria.

Bombay, Kemp & C^o.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT

The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Price £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anæmia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 23, RUE DROUOT, 23, PARIS

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

FOR

CONSTIPATION.

Hæmorrhoids,

Bile, Headache,

Loss of Appetite,

Gastric & Intestinal

Troubles.

Sold by all Chemists.

GRILLON, 69, Queen Street, Cheapside, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF MR. LAZARUS'

"Eureka Spectacles,"

AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	...Each at Rs.	2 0 0
SILVER „ „	„ „	7 0 0
GOLD „ „	„ „	20 0 0
STEEL „ EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2 0 0
SILVER „ „	„ „	7 0 0
GOLD „ „	„ „	18 0 0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2 0 0

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.

THE RIVERSIDE WATCH COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

ALL ruby jewelled and no imitations in glass or garnet stones—the only ones of the style sold in India.

NOTE.—A good and genuine Watch will always command a good price and be cheaper in the end than what is offered for little money. Instead of wasting well-earned money in articles which last but one to two years, which will cost in repairing double their first cost and cause endless troubles, —ASK FOR the strongest of watches, which quality and workmanship can be found *nowhere else* in India.

1.	The Riverside Railway watch, ¾ plate Lever, 6 ruby holes	Rs.	20
2.	The Leader Company's watch, ¾ plate Lever, 6 ruby holes	„	18 and 20
3.	In Hunter cases „ „ „ „ „ „	„	20
4.	In Half Hunter cases „ „ „ „ „ „	„	22
5.	The Riverside Railway watch in silver case, 10 ruby holes	„	35
6.	The „ Company's „ „ „ „ 10 ruby holes	„	32
7.	The "Empress" watch No. 69, 1st quality 4 „ „	„	12-8

WARRANTY 3 TO 6 YEARS.

Also a lot of other high class watches, as well as cheaper ones mentionned in Illustrated Catalogue sent post free on application to

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

Practical Watchmakers, Manufacturers and Agents.

15, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. 2, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Grocers throughout the World. Keeps good in the hottest

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd.

MANUFACTURER OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS, FOR TOWNS, ESTATES, PLANTATIONS, BRANCH LINES, PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL, LTD.

CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the

Lord Dufferinu	...per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaght ...	... „ „ „	4	0
Finos Lady.	... „ „ „	3	0
Alpha	... „ „ „	2	8
Prince Boris	... „ „ „	2	8

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS ! ! TOBACCOS ! !

Only the best brands of English and American tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	...per box of 100 Rs.	8	8
Carolina	... „ „ „ „ „	6	8

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of pure Java tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881.

Rothschilds. ...	...per box of 50 Rs.	15	0
Regal del Principe...	... „ „ „ 25 „	6	0
Regal dela Reina ...	... „ „ „ 25 „	5	0
Trabucos ...	... „ „ „ 25 „	3	0
Calliope ...	... „ „ „ 50 „	5	8
Semiramis ...	... „ „ „ 100 „	10	0

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.		4	8
Do. „ 2 „ „ „		4	0
Do. „ 3 „ „ „		3	8

JAVA DELIGHT.

These cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Java tobacco. They are the mildest cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

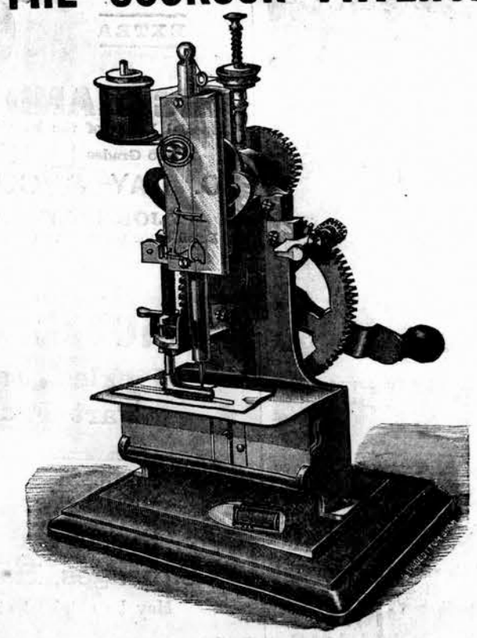
"Java Delight" No. 1, per 100 Rs.		3	8
Do. „ 2 „ 100 „		3	0

[Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY,	CALCUTTA,	COLOMBO,
MEADOWS STREET.	GOVERNMENT PLACE.	PRINCE'S STREET.

THE 'COOKSON' PATENT.



THE "COOKSON" PATENT

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

A good, strong, serviceable article, weighing about 7 lbs., Height 10 Inches.

Price complete Rs. 15 each, with Box.

Including Black Enamelled Iron Base, Oil Can, and Screw-driver.

If Nickel-Plated Base and Polished Oak Box.....Rs.	1	8	0	extra.
Polished Mahogany Table Platforms, 18×9 ..... „	1	8	0	„
„ „ 12×9 ..... „	1	4	0	„
„ „ 12×6 ..... „	1	0	0	„

These Tables are a great convenience to the operator.

4 Shuttle Reels, 6 assorted Needles, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :

MURCOTT, PRICE, & COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

Illustrated Designs with Instructions to work the Machine post-free on application.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished, Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid ; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

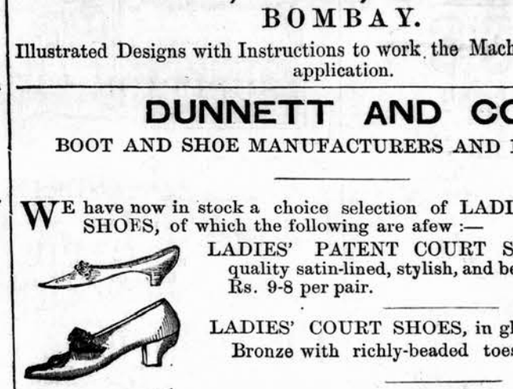
Please apply for our New Price List.

PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT, OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy ; Great Durability ; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR

MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,

Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information ; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

SWEET AS CREAM ! CHILDREN LIKE IT !

The Best Cure for DEBILITY, INDIGESTION, LOSS OF APPETITE, ANÆMIA, and similar diseases ARISING from RESIDENCE IN THE TROPICS, is COD LIVER OIL. Most persons, however, especially in hot climates, either find it very disagreeable to take the ordinary oil, or are quite unable to do so ; but the weakest will find

THEY CAN TAKE

JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL,

FOR IT **NEVER "REPEATS"**

AND IS ABSOLUTELY PURE AND TASTELESS.

There are many Cod Liver Oils in the market, and the proprietors of each naturally advertise their own as the best ; we therefore beg that instead of relying on such statements, whether made by ourselves or others, Indian doctors and the Indian public will

READ what is said of Jensen's Cod Liver Oil by the very highest Authorities.

The Lancet.

"Of excellent quality, and practically no taste. Of much value in all wasting diseases."

British Medical Journal.

"We find practically that children take it well, even during the hottest months of the year."

British and Colonial Druggist.

"The oil is much above the average, but little taste or smell, while rich in Iodine. It keeps better than the generality, is readily assimilable, and can be taken by persons of delicate gastric organisation without fear of 'returning.'"

Sir CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D., PRESIDENT ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND.

"I consider the Cod Liver Oil prepared by Messrs. JENSEN to be a very pure article, quite free from the rancid odour and nauseous flavour so often met with in Cod Liver Oil."

THOS. LIGERTWOOD, M.D., ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, S.W.

"After two months' trial of JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL, I pronounce it to be *the best and cheapest in the market.* It is a real pure fresh oil. Patients *who reject other oils can take this*, it is so bland. I consider that you will confer a boon by selling such a very fine oil at so moderate a price."

LONDON PRICES.—In Capsuled Bottles, each bearing the Trade Mark—"An Iceberg." Imperial Quarter Pint, 1/-; Half Pint, 2/-; Pint, 3/6 ; Quart, 6/6.

JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL is the only brand sold with a guarantee of purity, and *the only Cod Liver Oil suitable for Hot Climates.*

Hertz & Collingwood, Sole Consignees, London. Bombay : Messrs. Treacher & Co., &c

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel), Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION, Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

GOLD CREAM.

This SOLUTION OF GOLD, *without the aid of a battery*, PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD all articles of Silver Jewellery, Bangles, Choories, &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING, WILL stand the TEST OF FIRE, and guaranteed TO WEAR equal to SOLID GOLD for years.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EVERY PARCEL

Price **Rs. 3** only.

(TERMS—CASH or V. P. P.)

ADDRESS :—

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY Co., LD. BAREILLY (N. W. P.).

A BOON TO SUFFERERS.

HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

Testimonial

From Miss J. HOULINGWORTH, Rosella, Ayr, N.B.

"I am glad to be able to tell you that the HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BATTERY BELT has been very beneficial in strengthening the system generally, as well as instrumental in relieving the **Neuralgic pains** from which I have suffered.

NEURALGIA & DEBILITY.

Every man and woman suffering from any disorder of the **Nerves, Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys**, should at once stop drugging and remit 10s. for HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT (post free) and obtain Remedies relief. Pamphlet and Book of Testimonials POST FREE. **MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Ltd.**

52, OXFORD STREET, London, W.

Corner of Rathbone Place.

'I am delighted with their performances."
'The harder the beard the better they shave."
'You may be proud of my well-earned victory," &c. &c.

SO writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

ARBENZ'S RAZORS.

They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

PRICE 8s. the set of Four.

May be had of TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay ; or K. S. ARBENZ, 107, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, well known as the Introducer of the now celebrated and largely imitated

GEM AIR GUNS.

All of my genuine first quality Gem Air Guns bear my Registered Trade Mark

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active médicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/8 per bottle of wine 3/8.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien. PARIS.—50, Boul. de Strasbourg LONDON:—76, New Bond Street

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by he leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 8s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA : BOMBAY—Kemp & Co.—CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co. ; Bathgate & Co. ; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Harris & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Pigou & Co. ; Gilbert & Co.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN THE ART OF ENLARGING PHOTOS.

LINOGRAPH.

From a Cart-de-Visite Photo. a Life-size Portrait can be obtained on Canvas in Oil-paint.

The Likeness and every minute Detail of the Original Photo. carefully preserved in the Portrait.

PRICES, INCLUDING ELEGANT FRAME TO STAND THE CLIMATE.

Life-size Bust, Rs. 125. To the Knee, Rs. 250.
Full Size, Rs. 400 to Rs. 600.
SAMPLES ON VIEW AT

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,
63, Meadow Street, Bombay.

RELIABLE MONSOON BOOTS.

The Celebrated Carlton Boots, with wide Welts, Hand-sewn and thoroughly Water-tight, best quality only	Rs.	20	0
Black Grain Hide Shooting Boots, a superior article	„	24	0
Best Calf Derby Lace Boots, Water-tight, and adapted for heavy wear	„	20	0
Best Calf Medium Walking Boots	„	16	8
OUR SPECIAL CALF WALKING BOOTS, SPLENDID VALUE	„	12	8
"The Elcho" or Field Boot, Water-tight, in Black or Brown Grain Hide, suitable for Walking or Riding	„	38	0
"Our Specialite" Gaiter Boot, Boot and Gaiter combined, Water-tight, in Black or Brown Grain Hide, Wide Welts	„	38	0
India Rubber or Vulcanised Fishing Boots	„	20	0
Ladies' Best Glace Kid Button Boots	„	16	8
Ladies' Lace Boots	from „	12	8

All Sizes Ready Made or to Measure.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS AN OLD BOOT THAT FITS WILL BE SUFFICIENT GUIDE, VERY BEST ENGLISH MATERIAL ONLY USED.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY.

THE NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

UNDER the title **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this **"Crab-Apple Blossoms"** scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,

HALIFAX, ENGLAND,

Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

SPRING FLOWERS
JOCKEY CLUB | JASMIN
HELIOTROPE | MAGNOLIA

Atkinson's renowned

ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER

and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

ATKINSON'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

Unrivalled for cleaning, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Fore."

MANUFACTURERS OF

ELASTIC WEBS

For BOOTS & SHOES.

ALSO

GARTERS & SMALL WARES AND Cotton Surgical Bandages.

Smith & Molesworth
ALBION MILLS,
COVENTRY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cure Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Cleans the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS Read the following:—

"North-street, Andenshaw (near Manchester), January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctor I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE **"SANITAS"** MARK.

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—PARIS : MESSRS. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : MESSRS. TREACHER, HOPKINS & Co.